FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH DELEGATION ATTENDS PRAGUE TRADE UNIONS CONSULTATIONS

AU091737 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Oct 80 p 2

["International Consultation"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--A 2-day session of secretaries of the socialist countries' trade union centrals in charge of social insurance opened in Prague yesterday. It is being attended by trade union representatives from the Bulgarian People's Republic, the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Romanian Socialist Republic, the SRV and the USSR. Yesterday's deliberations dealt with ways of perfecting and developing cooperation among trade union centrals within the framework of social insurance. In the report, Central Council of Trade Unions Secretary J. Vesela stressed that trade unions in the socialist countries have at their disposal the necessary legal power for perfecting and ensuring permanent development of the social insurance system. She further dealt, in particular, with the proposals for measures to be taken in the interest of improving the trade unions' mutual information and cooperation in that area. The consultation also discussed a draft coordination plan for the 1981-1985 period.

BRIEFS

CEMA CONFERENCE IN VARNA--The ninth conference of the heads of the state arbitration organizations attached to the CEMA countries began at the Golden Sands Hotel near Varna today. Major issues connected with further cooperation in this sphere among the socialist countries will be discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 7 Oct 80 AU]

SOCIALIST CULTURAL CONFERENCE--"With the participation of youth organization representatives, the heads of the cultural departments of the Central Committees of the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Cuban, Lao, Polish, Hungarian, Mongolian, GDR, Romanian, Soviet and Vietnamese sister parties held a conference 23-26 September in our country. They exchanged views and experiences about educational work among young artists and discussed topical aspects of The further development of cultural cooperation." The heads of the sister parties' delegations were received by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politiburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Sep 80 p 9 AU]

POLISH DELEGATE STRULAK ADDRESSES VIENNA DISARMAMENT TALKS

AU091044 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] Vienna, PAP--The 247th session of the 7 Warsaw Pact states and the 12 NATO countries on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held in Vienna on 2 October under the chairmanship of Emil Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation. Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, head of the Polish delegation, spoke during the session.

Ambassador Strulak pointed to Poland's consistent policy aimed at strengthening world peace and detente and reaching specific disarmament agreements, as reaffirmed by Premier Jozef Pinkowski in the Sejm on 5 September and by Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek at the United Nations on 20 September. The Polish premier and the Polish foreign minister referred to the Vienna negotiations, indicating possibilities for agreement based on the recent proposals submitted by the socialist states on 10 July 1980, and stressing Poland's constant interest in a rapid breakthrough in negotiations and rapidly achieving an agreement.

Ambassador T. Strulak said that the constructive approach of the socialist states was demonstrated by the completion of unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet troops, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment from Central Europe last July.

The head of the Polish delegation stressed that the socialist countries' proposals of 10 July, as well as the proposals submitted in June 1978 and June 1979, constitute a real basis for the speediest drafting of an agreement on the first stage reductions. The starting point for such an agreement should be the large number of issues on which agreement has already been reached. The Polish delegate regretted that the West does not share such a position but continues to demand the East's further concessions on numerical data and associated measures as a preliminary condition for progress.

Ambassador Strulak said that the socialist countries attach basic importance to the question of ensuring that the agreement on the first stage reductions establishes close links between first stage and second stage reductions by way of adopting an obligation to freeze the numerical strength of troops between stages, and by making all the direct participants in the negotiations correspondingly contribute to the reductions in questions. The West is avoiding such commitments.

In that connection, Ambassador T. Strulak drew the session's attention to the significance of the second proposal among those submitted by the socialist countries on 10 July. That proposal envisages that on the completion of the two stages of reductions, measures would be instituted to curb the percentage participation of each state's armed forces in the joint collective ceiling of 900,000 troops for each alliance.

W. Davies, spokesman for the NATO states, replied to the issues raised by the Polish delegation and announced that the Western side intends soon to answer the socialist states' July proposals. The next session will be held 9 October.

PAPERS DOUBT U.S. NONINTERFERENCE POLICY IN IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

AU090939 Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 9 Oct (BTA)--NARODNA ARMIYA and TRUD are of the opinion that the "non-interference" in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict as proclaimed by the Carter administration has been growing into a threat of interference.

"The facts pointing that this neutrality is weighing on Washington are multiplying. The noninterference of the United States has not a principle but a compulsory and tactical character. An impression is gained that the noninterference will last until the conditions have ripened for an interference" writes today's NARODNA ARMIYA. TRUD stresses that "Washington regards neutrality as nobody but them having the right to interfere, so that they can conveniently accommodate themselves in the Persian Gulf."

Citing a number of facts disproving their "noninterference" wish demonstrated in words alone, the two dailies speak ironically of the American Army's presence in the Persian Gulf as giving Washington one more chance to demonstrate their strict neutrality in a convincing manner.

"This by no means eases the complicated and explosion-prone situation in the region," NARODNA ARMIYA writes.

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO BREZHNEV ON MASHEROV DEATH

AU091136 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow:

Dear Comrade Brezhnev, it is with a feeling of profound sorrow that we learned about the sudden and premature death of Petr Mironovich Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A talented leader and organizer, Petr Masherov devoted all his efforts, knowledge and experience and his entire creative energy to the constant upsurge and prosperity of Soviet Belorussia, to the benefit of the great Soviet people and the triumph of the communist ideal.

In Petr Masherov the Bulgarian communists and working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria have lost a loyal friend and sincere companion, an ardent internationalist and devoted supporter of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf I express to you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee. the USSR Supreme Soviet and to all Soviet people, as well as to Petr Masherov's family our most sincere condolences on the occasion of this great loss.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria's State Council.

On the same occasion Comrade Todor Zhivkov sent a condolence telegram to the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET GDR LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU091050 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willy Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we convey to you and through you to the SED Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the GDR, as well as to all GDR people the most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the establishment of the GDR.

The establishment of the GDR on 7 October 1949 became possible thanks to the defeat of Hitler's fascism by the Soviet Army. This was an event of historic significance. Throughout the last 31 years the people of the GDR, under the leadership of the SED--the militant vanguard of the workers class--transformed their motherland into a flourishing socialist country. In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal, socialist countries, relying upon the revolutionary traditions of the German workers class and expanding their creative talents, the communists and all working people in the GDR achieved brilliant successes in building socialism.

The Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people are sincerely rejoicing at the great successes achieved by working people in the GDR in implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. We are convinced that the GDR people will meet the 10th SED Congress with remarkable new achievements in building a developed socialist society in their homeland.

Thanks to the consistent and constructive peace-loving policy it is conducting, the GDR has achieved high prestige on the international scene. Relying upon the fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance of the countries belonging to the socialist community, the GDR is making its worthy contribution to peace, international cooperation and detente in Europe and throughout the world.

It is with great satisfaction that we note how the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, relations that are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and upon the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty which was signed on 14 September 1977 between our two countries, are constantly being expanded and intensified. We would like to assure you that we will continue also in future to devote all our efforts to the consolidation of the fraternal alliance between our two countries and peoples, an alliance which is based on the militant friendship and fruitful cooperation between the BCP and the SED.

On the occasion of the GDR's national holiday we wish the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, as well as the entire fraternal GDR people and you, personally, dear comrades, even greater new successes in building a developed socialist society, as well as in our common struggle for the triumph of peace and socialism in the world.

LEADERS THANK ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS FOR GREETINGS

AU090945 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Message from Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Romanian counterparts]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and ourselves personally, we want to convey sincere thanks to you, the RCP Central Committee, the state Council and Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania and to the Romanian people for the friendly wishes extended on the 36th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

We are firmly convinced that the fruitful official visit of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Socialist Republic of Romania in June this year will give a new impetus to developing relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and on those of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in 1970. It will also give an impetus to strengthening and deepening these relations in the interests of our two peoples, and to constantly strengthen the unity of action of the socialist countries for the triumph of peace and security in the Balkans and throughout the world.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Romanian people new and greater successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in your fatherland and in the further flourishing of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES IRAQI NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN

AU091919 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 9 Oct (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov received member of the Revolutionary Command Council and chairman of the National Assembly of Iraq Na'im Haddad who handed over to him a message by the President of the Iraqi Republic Saddam Husayn. Talks were held on some international issues as well as on matters pertaining to bilateral relations.

During the talks Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran did not meet with the interests of the peoples of the Persian Gulf area and of the world peace. He expressed the hope that the necessary efforts would be made for ceasing the hostilities and for finding a peaceful political solution to the disputable matters.

ZHIVKOV, KHRISTOV RECEIVE JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN

AU091124 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received (Seiji Tosaki), president of the Japanese firm S. (Itokh). The meeting was attended by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the development of cooperation between the Japanese corporation and Bulgarian enterprises, as well as about the future prospects of development within the next 5 years, which are being discussed between representatives of this corporation and Bulgarian foreign trade enterprises.

The chairman of the State Council expressed his appreciation for the positive development of cooperation with Japan and in particular with the S. (Itokh) firm, as well as the future opportunities of bilateral cooperation and joint participation in third markets.

TODOROV MEETS WITH AFGHAN, NIGERIAN, GUINEAN MINISTERS

Afghan Education Minister

AU091507 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] On 9 October Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of education. A talk on further developing cooperation between Bulgaria and Afghanistan was conducted. The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was also attended by Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education.

Nigerian Tourism Minister

AU091930 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 9 Oct (BTA)--Today Bulgaria's chairman of the State Council Stanko Todorov received Nigeria's minister of trade and tourism Isaac Shaahu who is here on a visit.

At the meeting the Bulgarian premier was informed about the development of economic cooperation between the two states, and the possibilities for setting up joint Bulgaro-Nigerian enterprises in the industry and trade.

The talks were attended by Minister of Foreign Trade of Bulgaria Khristo Khristov.

The Nigerian economic delegation led by Isaac Shaahu, which is here on a visit, had talks today with a Bulgarian economic delegation led by Khristo Khristov. At the meeting the matters of the trade between the two states, tourism and industrial cooperation were reviewed. It was emphasized that in recent years bilateral economic ties had marked a fast headway and the necessary premises for building up a long-term economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Nigeria were at hand. The possibilities for developing contacts in the agriculture were also dwelt upon.

Guinean Minister of Control

AU091931 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 9 Oct (BTA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Stanko Todorov received today Minister of State Control of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea Boubacar Diallo--chairman of the Guinean side of the joint Bulgaro-Guinean commission on economic and techno-scientific cooperation.

Mr Stanko Todorov was informed about the results of the work of the session. The possibilities for further expanding of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

The meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere was attended by Minister of Communications Pando Vanchev, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission.

Further on Guinea Economic Meeting

AU091934 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 9 Oct (BTA)--The third session of the Bulgaro-Guinean commission on economic and techno-scientific cooperation was held here, October 6 through 9 1980. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Minister of Communications Pando Vanchev and the Guinean side--by Minister of State Control Boubacar Diallo.

At the session there were discussed matters pertaining to the arrangement of reciprocal visits, to expanding the trade between the two countries, to the sending over of Bulgarian specialists and receiving Guinean students to be educated in Bulgarian establishments and to organizing joint science conferences, symposia and colloquiums.

Bulgaria is to take part in the exploration of ore and mineral deposits in Guinea, mainly of bauxite and iron ores, and in organizing the production of soya and sunflower. On her part, Guinea is to deliver to Bulgaria til the end of this year coffee, concentrates of citrus fruits, quinine, fruit juices and bauxite ores. Said Minister Boubacar Diallo at this evening's press conference: "We need your engineers, technicians, equipment and cooperation with your economy."

TODOROV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN STATE SECRETARY SZAKALI

AU091054 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Stanko Todorov today received Joszef Szakali, chairman of the Central People's Control Commission and state secretary of the Hungarian People's Republic. Krustyu Trichkov, chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Hungarian Ambassador to Bulgaria Jeno Sebestyen also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

ZHIVKOVA ADDRESSES WRITERS CONGRESS 1 OCTOBER

AU012016 Sofia BTA in English 1928 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 1 Oct (BTA)--Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, delivered a speech today at the Congress of Bulgarian Writers. She greeted the literary creators on behalf of the Politburo, the CC and personally from top leader, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The entire Bulgarian public sees in the Union of Bulgarian Writers a major and leading force in our life, stressed Mrs Zhivkova. This congress is an important event in the public and cultural life of the country. We are expecting a lot from it and we are confident that it will give a lot because it unifies the feelings, minds and talent of the writers of all generations. Mrs Zhivkova pointed out that the party assesses highly the achievements of the Bulgarian literature. It can be said without exaggeration that it is in a process of upsurge, that it is being enriched with talented artistic works which wage a struggle for the victory of the communist ideal from class and party positions. Mrs Zhivkova expressed further confidence that the congress will raise responsibly and in all their depth the problems on which the attention in the forthcoming period must be focused.

Mrs Zhivkova dwelt on three major questions of the national cultural policy. The first of them pertains to the character of this policy, to the principles on which it is structured and pursued. This policy, from the beginning to the end, is a socialist cultural policy, based on the ideas and principles of Marxism-Leninism, aimed at the goals and ideals of mature socialism, imbued with the spirit of the Leninist April line of the BCP.

On the second major question of the cultural policy--the question of aesthetical education--Mrs Zhivkova said that it not only is not an end in itself or something separate from the communist education, but that it is a means and a method to shape the communist consciousness. Mrs Zhivkova pointed out in the third place, that the tasks of building up the culture of the mature socialist society could be solved only by the joint efforts and talent of all the writers' generations, based on the principles and cause of the scientific and real socialism.

Mrs Zhivkova said further that the unity and rallying of the Bulgarian artistic and creative intelligentsia round the April line and policy of the party and the serene creative atmosphere created on this basis are a great achievement.

PROCEEDINGS OF 7-9 OCT CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTED

Opening of Session

LD072354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee started in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today. The deliberations were started by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Present at the session are also members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party, heads of departments of the party Central Committee, members of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee, department heads of the CPSL Central Committee, communist members of the federal and national governments, secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions and of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, instructors of the CPZZ Central Committee, chairman of regional national committees, chief secretaries of the districts and city districts of the CPCZ and of the CPSL and other guests.

The CPCZ Central Committee elected a working commission. The first day of deliberations were chaired by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee. A proposal for convening the 16th CPCZ Congress was delivered by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Husak Address

AU091831 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Oct 80 pp 1,3

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session in Prague on 7 October: "The Party Approaches the Congress Preparations Ideologically and Organizationally United"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades,

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium submits to today's session of the CPCZ Central Committee, in harmony with party statutes, the proposal to convene the 16th Congress on 6 April 1981. The congress will chart our further direction in building advanced socialism and will establish our domestic and foreign policy line. We are convinced that the decision on its convening will meet with considerable response among all communists and among the broadest public and will help to develop our people's political, social and working activity.

The preparation for the 16th congress will not be an affair concerning only communists but millions of our working people who link their life and work, their hopes and prospects to the party's policy. We will, therefore, organize it in such a way that it takes place with the active, creative participation of the workers class, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia--all strata of our society. It will be necessary in its course to further strengthen the bonds linking the party with the people and to make the working people understand more profoundly the new tasks and requirements confronting us.

An important part of preparations for the congress will be a responsible stock-taking of results achieved and experiences acquired by the party organizations and working collectives in regions and districts, enterprises and localities.

When we ponder the results of the work of the party and of our entire society, we are able to say that the basic aims set by the 15th congress on the whole are being fulfilled successfully. The past years were filled with resolute struggle and selfless work of communists, of our people, for the further advance of society.

We have attained a number of good results; we have overcome quite a number of obstacles and difficulties. We have also had to master--and still must master--shortcomings in our work. On the whole the 1970's are going down in the history of our socialist construction as a decade of fruitful constructive work, of happy, peaceful development and of a happy and contented life of the people. We have achieved progress in all areas of the society's political, economic and intellectual life. Our party will, therefore, advance toward the 16th congress with quite justifiable pride over the results achieved, with an awareness of the exacting character of the tasks to come and with a resolve to fulfill its responsibility toward the Czechoslovak people for further successful developments of our socialist homeland.

In the name of the Central Committee I would like to sincerely thank communists and all working people who in the past years again demonstrated their great political maturity and sense of responsibility and did not spare their forces to contribute to the good results. At the same time, I would like to thank them for the confidence and support they have been extending and continue to extend to the Central Committee in its work.

Tenacious Struggle and Dedicated Work in Fulfilling the Tasks of the 15th Congress

Comrades:

The results we have achieved are linked primarily with the principled, purposeful policy, with the systematic organizational and political-educational work of the Central Committee, regional and district committees and the big army of officials and members of the party. The experiences of the 1970's confirm fully the lasting validity of the conclusions of the lessons drawn from the crisis development in party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress and of the resolution on topical questions of party unity. They have shown the irreplaceable importance of party unity, the party's leading role in society, its close bonds with the people, its loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and its scientifically based program for the development of society--a program which enjoys the support of the broadest strata of the population--for the successful course of socialist construction. These fundamental pillars of the party's life and work will be constantly strengthened. That is all the more important because on the threshold of the 1980's the world is passing through a stage of complicated political and ideological struggle, in which mounting aggressiveness is being shown by the most reactionary forces of imperialism and in which all kinds of rightwing and antisocialist forces are becoming active. It is a stake of profound changes in the conditions of socioeconomic development, a period in which a principled, truly Leninist, creative struggle for the minds of the people remains one of the party's basic tasks.

In the pre-congress period we will be devoting attention to further perfecting intraparty life. We can say that the party approaches the congress preparations ideologically and organizationally united, firmly linked with the people and demonstrating a high degree of activity. Life within the party develops in full harmony with party statutes. The party is an acknowledged leading force in society and enjoys trust and authority in the international communist and workers movement. The Central Committee and its bodies responsibly fulfill their tasks and organize a systematic struggle to implement the congress resolutions. We purposefully orient the further progress of the party and of the entire society on the basis of an analysis of specific conditions, needs and possibilities. The Central Committee at its session asserts constantly and with great urgency the essential need for substantially high effectiveness and quality of work and for improvement of the managerial activity in all sectors and stresses the great responsibility of communists, especially managers, in that respect.

At the 11th Central Committee session in March 1978 we carried out a preliminary check of overall fulfillment of the tasks set by the 15th congress. On a regular basis we were dealing with the orientation of the national economic plans for the individual years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. At separate sessions we discussed the tasks of important sectors such as metallurgy and engineering, construction, satisfaction of the population's material needs and work of the domestic market, and agriculture and the food industry. We have been devoting permanent attention to issues concerning the party's development and its ideological work. At the 15th Central Committee session we placed particular emphasis on the urgent need to link educational, political and ideological activity closely with practical tasks of building an advanced socialist society.

In implementing the resolutions of the Central Committee the party has accomplished a considerable amount of work. However, it must be said that not all its resolutions are being adequately fulfillled. We must, therefore, raise substantially the demands on employees who are in charge of a sector and on the managerial sphere as well as on effective control. In all party work we must demand much more emphatically that the tasks approved by the congress and the Central Committee are translated into life fully and with the necessary speed.

In the struggle to fulfill the resolutions of the 15th congress the party has become internally cohesive and has grown stronger in qualitative and quantitative terms. At present it has more than 1.5 million members and candidate members. Almost 300,000 candidate members have been approved since the 15th CPCZ Congress, on the basis of individual selection. It is of fundamental importance for the constant improvement of the social and age structure of the party base that more than 60 percent of the candidate party members approved in the last 5 years have been workers and more then 90 percent below the age of 35. The foremost employees from all sectors are joining the party ranks. We will continue to pay attention to the improvement of the quality of party ranks. That is a basic prerequisite for the party to be ready to fulfill its growing tasks. We emphasize this important requirement again because not all party organizations approach it with the responsibility it would deserve. We must constantly concern ourselves with the education and training of the young generation in the party so that they grow into ideologically firm and active communists. That is all the more urgent because more than 40 percent of party members consist of comrades enrolled in the last decade.

The exchange of membership cards last year contributed to improvement of the work of party organizations and organs and to activation of communists. The Central Committee has at its disposal a detailed evaluation of its results. The exchange of membership cards again confirmed the unity of party ranks, the party members' full agreement with the course taken by the Central Committee in ensuring the resolutions of the 15th congress and their resolve to fulfill their tasks. The experiences from the exchange--the critical and self-critical approach, the sensitive and attentive attitude toward communists, as well as the high demands on their work--must be constantly implemented in the party's activity. The importance of this requirement is also accentuated by the fact that not all communists approach their tasks and the fulfillment of their obligations stemming from the party statutes with the same intiative and responsibility. We attach fundamental importance to the requirement that all basic organizations should implement actively and with initiative the party policy. All party bodies--particularly regional and district party committees--must devote permanent attention to this in their inspection activity.

The eighties will place higher demands on all party activities. It will be necessary to raise to a higher level the implementation of the party's leading role in society and the standards of its organizational and cadre work, ideological influence and capacity to generalize the practice of building socialism.

It will also be necessary to designate directions to carry out new tasks. All that requires further perfecting the method and style of party activity and deepening throughout the party the atmosphere of fruitful work, of unity between words and deeds, of the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, of collective, creative search for the most effective solutions and of personal responsibility for the fulfillment of party resolutions. We must also overcome more resolutely manifestations of formalism in party activity. The demand for a high quality of work, which we stress so urgently in all spheres, applies fully to all party bodies, to all communists.

The Times Place Ever Increasing Emphasis on the Effectiveness and Quality of All Work

Comrades!

The general line of building an advanced socialist society approved by the 14th and 15th congresses constitutes a firm foundation of party policy. It expresses correctly the national and international interests of the Czechoslovak people. It provides a scientifically based answer to the needs of our society's further development. Its purpose is an increasingly full implementation of the interests of the workers class and all working people. It enjoys the full support of our people, who convinced themselves in practice of its correctness.

In this Marxist-Leninist spirit we perceive the building of an advanced socialist society as an exacting revolutionary accomplishment of the workers class and all working people, an accomplishment which forms an inseparable part of the process of deep social transformations in the world. As the 15th congress stressed, it is a program of consolidating the socialist system and the power of working people headed by the workers class, and of deepening the communist party's leading role and its bonds with the people. It presupposes and requires harmonious development of all areas of social life. The development and consolidation of socialist production and social relations, the combination of the accomplishments of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism and the growth of the people's material and cultural standards on the basis of increasing the effectiveness and quality of all work--are all part of the program. The program also entails development and perfection of socialist democracy, education, science and culture and the important objective to form and educate socialist man. It is a program of firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, a program of the struggle for peace and social progress.

The theoretical foundation of this general line rests in the Leninist ideas on the long-term nature of the period of socialist development in society. What is involved is an entire stage of development whose main content is the fruition of the socialist social system, all-round consistent implementation of its laws and growth of socialist awareness.

In all party activities we proceed from the continuity of that general line which is also the point of departure for us for the preparations of the 16th congress and the stipulation of the aims for the eighties. We see our main task for the next period in more effective implementation of this line. At the same time we will be developing that general line further, on the basis of our own experiences and of findings of fraternal parties, in the spirit of creative Marxism-Leninism and will actively respond to new deeds and requirements of the development. Our socialist society is entering the eighties politically firm, economically strong, culturally advanced and with a strong position in the world. The material resources and social and intellectual forces we have accumulated in the course of socialist construction and further developed in the period since the 15th congress form a reliable foundation to successfully master the tasks and demands of the years to come.

Comrades!

In all activities of the party, the Central Committee and its Presidium we bear in mind that the main content and the ultimate purpose of socialism is concern for the well-being of man, for fuller satisfaction of people's material and cultural needs. That is why the tasks connected with further development of the socioeconomic sphere play a key role in the resolutions of the 15th congress. The report of the Central Committee Presidium, item number two on our agenda--which will be delivered by Comrade Strougal--deals in detail with the results, problems and tasks in that field. That is why I would like to mention only briefly some of the major issues.

In the Sixth 5-Year Plan we set ourselves exacting tasks in the sphere of production and in further developing the already attained high living standards of our people. Their fulfillment has been taking place in conditions that were substantially more difficult and complicated than those of the Fifth 5-Year Plan and than those which we originally anticipated for the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

In view of the exhaustion of the extensive growth resources, the further upward development of the economy is inevitably linked with growing demands on better utilization of material and human resources, on the quality of our work. Trouble-free satisfaction of the high and ever growing needs and requirements of the people also places increasing demands on the performance of the economy.

In addition, since the mid-seventies profound, dynamic changes have been taking place in the world economy, changes that have considerable consequences for our economy, too. The extremely fast rate of scientific-technical development in the world, with all its ensuing demands--above all for our economy--represents for us an urgent challenge. We must, therefore, apply substantially stricter criteria to its results and develop substantially greater efforts to master the process of scientific-technical revolution and, where we are lagging, to overcome the delays more quickly. That is one of the fundamental prerequisites of the further development of our socialist society.

We are experiencing the far-reaching and increasing impact on our economy of the difficulties and costs connected with obtaining fuels, energy and raw and other materials, both from our own production and, above all, those which we, as a manufacturing country, have to import on a large scale.

In the managerial work of the party and state bodies we have always paid great attention to these questions. We have dealt with them systematically at Central Committee sessions, adopting measures for their solution and explaining them frankly to the working people. Because of that it has been possible to follow up the good results achieved in the Fifth 5-Year Plan, to maintain in the Sixth 5-Year Plan the upward trend of the economy and to increase the country's economic potential. We have achieved positive results in resolving many key economic questions.

We consider the continuing consolidation of the people's social security and improvement of their living conditions to have been the most important result we have achieved. Because we have not fully met the planned tasks for the creation of funds, it has not been possible to implement fully all the intentions approved in the sphere of raising the living standards. Nevertheless, the personal and social consumption of all strata of the population has further grown; we have made considerable progress in housing construction and in the development of health care, education and culture and in solving other important questions of social policy.

The continuing deepening of the comprehensive economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, together with the endeavor to mobilize the internal resources of our economy, has been of utmost importance in mastering these tasks. It has been shown again very conclusively how fundamentally important this cooperation is for the stabi'ity and development of the Czechoslovak economy. We have also been able to rely on the expanding cooperation with other countries of the socialist community and on our increasingly active participation in the activities of CEMA.

The purposeful deepening of comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, the broadening participation of the Czechoslovak economy in the international socialist division of labor and the utilization of the advantages of cooperation, specialization and scientific-technical cooperation are among the most effective instruments in the sphere of external economic relations with the aid of which we shall resist the adverse impact of the deteriorating objective conditions under which our economy develops and with which we must reckon in the future as well. That is why further intensification and development of such cooperation plays a key and decisive role in formulating our intentions in the sphere of economic policy for the eighties.

In evaluating the work that has been done it is necessary to avoid extremes, not to succumb to careless attitudes and unfounded optimism, or--under the impact of existing difficulties and shortcomings--to loose faith in the long-term prospects of socialist development. When evaluating the results of the past period realistically, we can say responsibly that a positive, upward trend prevails. That does not mean, however, that we have scored only successes or that in our economy--or other spheres--we experience no snags and are satisfied with everything. We are pointing out critically that there are quite a few problems in the life of society. There are certain deviations from the intentions of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Development in the sphere of investment construction is particularly unsatisfactory. It is necessary to ensure substantially more resolutely the tasks in foreign trade, to accelerate the pace in improving the structure of production and to enforce a more rational consumption of fuels and energy, ores, raw and other materials.

We are aware that the struggle to master the new, substantially more exacting objective conditions of economic development requires permanent efforts, a creative approach and implementation of fundamental, comprehensive measures. We must place even greater emphasis on an ever better, more effective use of domestic resources and our economic potential, on more consistent implementation of the party's strategic line aimed at higher effectiveness and quality of all work. That is the only realistic option for the future. Despite the undeniable results already achieved in implementing it, our rate of progress is not in keeping either with our needs or our potential. Therefore, we must also see much more clearly the subjective aspect of our difficulties and shortcomings.

Many managerial bodies and employees do not show sufficient initiative, responsibility and resolve in creatively applying this line. It is necessary to implement it more resolutely, to solve urgent theoretical and practical problems in the sphere of production, scientific-technical development and economy more energetically and more quickly overcome routine and inertia. For this reason we have to further step up the struggle for a change in the way of thinking, for a more responsible approach to all-social interests and for the assertion of new, truly party-imbued attitudes toward tasks. Party bodies at all levels must even more resolutely support and promote employees who correctly understand these new requirements and are guided by them in their work.

The experiences from the course of work on the preparation of the plan for 1981 and the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan again underscore very urgently this requirement.

The talks on the planned tasks and on the resources needed for their fulfillment have shown that there are still speculatory tendencies in many places--unrealistic demands for additional investment, manpower, imports and so forth.

To resolve these shortcomings we must constantly perfect the style and methods of managerial work. A not small role is being played in that respect by substantial strengthening of party and state discipline, by consistent control of the fulfillment of tasks and by observance of strict thriftiness, including resolute steps to reduce excessive administration. A particularly important role is played in this respect by communists, especially those holding leading posts in the party, state, social and economic spheres.

We must select, train and deploy cadres in accordance with growing demands. The problems existing in that respect must be solved not only with sensitivity toward people but, above all, with sensitivity and responsibility toward society's interests.

Exacting Tasks--A Good Prospect for Future Years

Comrades!

An immediate demand facing us is the fulfillment of the tasks of the final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and a good start into 1981 and the whole coming period. That requires concentrating forces on decisive tasks and effectively solving problems connected with ensuring the smooth running of the economy.

We have pointed out more than once that in production, trade and services there exists a whole series of shortcomings and malpractice, the elimination of which often depends on higher responsibility, more consistent control and, sometimes, on the honesty of the employees concerned. That applies to supplier-consignee relations, to the production of spare parts, to the fragmentation of construction facilities on a disproportionately high number of projects, to the handling of fodder, to the death rate of young stock, to harvest losses and the like. Particularly serious are the shortcomings which affect the day-to-day life of citizens and give rise to justified criticism.

Organs in charge of these matters, but also party organs and communists at the workplaces concerned must consistently deal with those problems and devote primary attention to eliminating them and to preventing their repetition. Greater attention must also be devoted to supplies to the domestic market.

We are linking a fundamental solution of the strategic problems of raising the effectiveness of the national economy, above all, to the elaboration of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In the report of the presidium, in the second item on the agenda, the Central Committee will be acquainted with the state of work on its preparations and with tasks concerning further procedure. We must work out for the 16th congress a socioeconomic program that will safeguard a further plan-based, upward and balanced development of the economy. Even though we cannot anticipate in future years growth rates that would be as high as those in the past, it is evident that the program will be very exacting. It must be, however, absolutely feasible.

It will be necessary for the Seventh 5-Year Plan to become a 5-year plan of high effectiveness and quality, of scientific-technical development and of production cooperation and specialization with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We must make more resolute progress in structural reconstruction of the economy and in enforcing a new concept of investment policy. It will be necessary to substantially raise the overall performance and export capability of our economy, to speed up the introduction of modern technology, improve production organization and to achieve better utilization of all resources invested in the economy.

In brief, we must achieve a true breakthrough in raising the effectiveness of the national economy.

On that basis, we will pursue the fulfillment of our socioeconomic program, which remains for the future one of the key targets of our policy. Our people have achieved a high standard of living. That puts our country in the forefront in international comparison. We are approaching the solution of problems concerning living standarts with utmost responsibility. Further growth of living standards must be consistently linked with the results achieved in production and in raising labor productivity. Considering today's potential and the problems we will be solving in the coming years, we intend in the Seventh 5-Year Plan to ensure and further improve the quality of the already achieved high material and cultural standards of the life of the people. It is a very exacting task but its fulfillment means good prospects for the years to come.

The forces of communists, all party and state bodies, national committees and social organizations must now be focused on good and responsible preparation of the plan for 1981 and the whole Seventh 5-Year Plan as one of the key tasks.

The solution of economic problems is indivisibly linked with a marked improvement of planning and management of the national economy and with substantially better functioning of the economic mechnism. That is why the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government adopted a resolution to improve the system of planned management of the national economy. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan we will consistently implement the adopted set of measures. It is a very demanding task, which requires a highly responsible approach of the managerial bodies concerned and close cooperation of working collectives, party and trade union organizations and other organizations of the working people. Substantially greater emphasis must be placed in the entire economic activity on qualitative indexes such as profit, profitability, reduction of costs, economic accountability and more consistent remuneration on the basis of work performance. At the same time it is essential to stress the significance of direct managerial and organizational work, particularly at key posts and all levels of management, beginning with governments and ministries. Its current standard at many places does not meet present and future requirements.

Deepening the Socialist Political System

Comrades!

An indivisible part of the construction of an advanced socialist society is further comprehensive strengthening of our socialist system, which is a firm foundation of our country's development and of our people's tranquil life and work. We consider the fact that the power of the working people and the leading role of the workers class have been further strengthened, that the bond of workers, farmers and intelligentsia has been cemented, that the moral-political unity of the Czechoslovak people has been further developed to be the foremost result of the policy and activity of our party in the past period. The capacity to effectively assist in the intensification of fraternal cooperation of the nations and nationalities of our fatherland in the interest of the further prosperity of the CSSR has been proved in the past decade by the federal system of our country. For this reason we will keep on perfecting its work also in the coming period.

We see the main direction of further development of our social system, socialist statehood and political system in the continuing improvement of socialist democracy. It is a democracy based on the ever broader and more immediate participation of the people in the creation, realization and control over policy, on tangible everyday decisionmaking concerning the affairs of enterprises and localities and the life of the entire society and state.

We are concerned with protecting the rights and interests of the citizens, properly fulfilling duties and observing socialist legality. This includes a determined struggle against the phenomena of speculation and corruption which we come across in some places. The point is to see to it that our representative system, starting with the national committees to the Federal Assembly, fully utilize the opportunities offered by the socialist system. We must make further progress in full utilization of the great potenital of the social activity and initiative of our working people which is embodied in the national committees and the entire political system of the National Front. The national committees, social organizations and state bodies must imporve their work with the recommendations, suggestions, proposals and complaints of citizens. The point is that the national committees should much more effectively utilize their potential and more responsibly fulfill their duties and obligations in the extensive sphere of the national economy which they directly control.

In the development of socialist democracy we attach fundamental importance to further deepening the sociopolitical role of the National Front which expresses the unity of communists, members of other political parties, nonparty members, and their full and equal participation in social and political life. A determining and irreplaceable role belongs, above all, to the revolutionary trade union movement as the most important mass organization of the working people. It will continue to be our policy to develop its role in realizing the rights and interests of the working people, its shared responsibility in solving all-social tasks, in deciding all questions of socio-economic development, in raising the effectiveness and quality of the work of our economy. We will devote great attention also to strengthening the role of the Socialist Union of Youth, deepening efforts for socialist education of the young generation and for its fruitful participation in building socialism. Likewise, we are counting on active participation of other social organizations affiliated with the National Front.

Millions of people in our country are genuinely interested in the continuation of progress in our country and are willing to make their contribution to this process. Their commitment and activity constitute the main source of the strength of our socialist system. We therefore regard the entire party's permanent task to be to always see to it that the collective wisdom and experience of the working people are effectively utilized in all spheres of social life. Better utilization of creative forces, hard work, skill and involvement of our people, communists and nonparty people and of members of the older and rising generations we regard to be important guarantees of future successes.

We call and will continue to call for increasingly active participation in construction by all those who have the good of our socialist fatherland at heart, who want to contribute to its further prosperity. We must deepen the ideo-educational and mass political work and strive for our truth to permeate all strata of society and to win the minds and hearts of all honest citizens by cogent arguments. That places great demands on the work of all sectors of the political system and especially on communists who are active in them. We want all parts of our social system to work still more actively and in a better organized manner so that their work might become effective and yield better results.

We Are a Firm Part of the Socialist Community

Comrades!

I would also like to briefly mention international political contexts and the conditions in which we approach the preparation of the 16th congress.

The 15th congress assigned clear tasks in the foreign policy sphere. The basis of all our activity in this sphere is unceasing strengthening of the friendship and alliance, and the development and deepening of comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union. This is the most reliable guarantee of the sovereignty, independence, security and successful socialist development of the CSSR.

In accordance with the congress line, the CSSR--together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries--is actively contributing to the struggle of the progressive democratic anti-imperialist forces for peace and progress.

The Central Committee and its presidium are devoting constant attention to foreign policy issues. One can say with full justification that the foreign policy line of the 15th congress is being successfully realized to the benefit of our country.

The international position of the CSSR, as a firm element of the socialist community, has been further strengthened. Our country is actively contributing to strengthening and deepening the cooperation of the countries of the socialist community, to the development of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA activity. The CPCZ pays great attention to its participation in the activity of the international communist and workers movement, to the incessant strengthening of its unity and strength on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian and socialist internationalism. We are successfully developing comradely relations and cooperation with dozens of fraternal countries on all continents.

In coordination with friends and allies our foreign policy has achieved a series of positive results. On the basis of the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence the good relations of Czechoslovakia with many states of Europe and other continents are developing. The developed economy of our country provides a good basis for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation with many countries of the world.

The principled policy of the countries of the socialist community has achieved important tangible results. Indisputable progress has been achieved in the struggle for the defense of peace, in implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence, which is being realized in the struggle with the most reactionary forces of imperialism that are now being joined by the hegemonist Chinese leadership. We can say with justification that in the past decade the relaxation of international tension was the prevailing trend of international development.

We have always pointed out that the struggle for peace is taking place within the sharp struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism and world reaction. The latest developments in the world have reaffirmed it. In the second half of the seventies the reactionary imperialist forces, headed by the United States, started to act more openly against the policy of detente. As a result of their dangerous, hazardous course the international situation has been seriously complicated. They are concentrating on further escalation of feverish arming in an attempt to change the existing parity of forces to their advantage and thus gain strategic superiority. In various corners of our planet they are provoking dangerous hotbeds of tension, willfully declaring entire world regions spheres of their "vital interests," striving to grab other countries' natural riches and grossly interfering in their internal affairs. These forces wage concentrated attacks especially against the socialist countries. Their objective is to upset the unity of the socialist community and, in particular, the individual countries' alliance with the Soviet Union. They also are exerting a lot of energy on continuous attempts aimed at weakening and disintegrating the socialist system in the individual socialist countries.

Recently, this dangerous policy of interference in internal affairs and stirring up and supporting antisocialist forces has been particularly markedly demonstrated in connection with the developments in the Polish People's Republic. Czechoslovakia resolutely rejects and condemns these dangerous maneuvers of the enemies of socialism. We stand firmly at the side of the Polish communists and the fraternal Polish people and are convinced that they have enough strength to overcome the difficulties of the current period and beat back the drive of internal and external enemies of socialism.

Imperialism expends much effort on suppressing the national liberation, anti-imperialist struggle of the nations of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The CSSR is absolutely in solidarity with their struggle. Relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the overwhelming majority of the developing countries are developing on the basis of firm solidarity, support and assistance in the struggle for freedom and social progress and on overcoming the difficult legacy of imperialist rule.

All these dangerous maneuvers by imperialism are not evidence of its strength, but a manifestation of their efforts to halt and overturn progressive developments in the world. We do not underestimate the gravity and the possible consequences of those maneuvers, in which imperialism also toys with the idea of armed conflict and the possibility of using nuclear weapons. Therefore, it is necessary to resolutely oppose them and mobilize progressive, democratic, peace forces in the struggle to repel and thwart them. Our state has actively joined that struggle. That position is also the future, permanent line of our foreign policy.

We are convinced that the forces of socialism, progress and peace are capable of frustrating the criminal plans of imperialism, defending peace and asserting the further continuation of the process of relaxing tension. At present, mankind has no more important and no more urgent task than that.

At the head of the nations' struggle for peace stand the countries of the socialist community and, above all, the Soviet Union with its principled Leninist peace policy. Their active struggle to halt feverish armament and for disarmament, peaceful coexistence, detente and development of international cooperation meets with broad support throughout the world. That, in particular, applies to the significant proposals which the countries of the Warsaw Pact--at the session of the Political Consultative Committee this May--addressed to the governments and public opinion of the whole world, to the peace initiative put forth by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his recent speech in Alma Ata, and to the complex of proposals which the Soviet Government submitted to the current UN General Assembly. The CSSR fully supports those proposals and actively participates in the struggle of progressive, democratic and peace forces for their realization.

Topical Tasks of Precongress Preparation

Comrades!

These are the fundamental characteristics of the domestic and international situation under which we are beginning preparations for the 16th party congress. We will organize it in such a way that it will become a great political school for communists and will produce further strength for the party's action capability.

The results of our session, the reports, the discussion and the documents which the Central Committee will approve will become the orientation for the work of the party organizations and bodies in the upcoming, important period in the party's life, and for the precongress deliberations of Communists at annual meetings and conferences.

In a broadly based and frank dialogue with the working people we will assess the results of the past 5 years and discuss tasks for the coming year. Such an orientation of the precongress preparation is also important in view of another important political task next year, that is, of the elections to the representative bodies on all levels. We are submitting to the Central Committee for assessment the proposal to recommend to the National Front and the Federal Assembly to hold general elections before summer 1981.

The tasks which we will be resolving in the upcoming period demand that the entire period of the congress preparation be permeated with the spirit of demandingness and principle, by an atmosphere of broad intraparty democracy, constructive criticism and self-criticism, by the awareness of common, profound responsibility for the cause of the party and for further strengthening of the socialist system. Everywhere we must take care that preparation for the congress is a distinct mobilization of the forces of the party and society for the fulfillment of future tasks.

The approaching annual membership meetings and party conferences will have a particularly important place in preparation for the congress. We assume that the annual membership meetings of the basic party organizations, the all-plenary meetings and party conferences in enterprises and localities will be held this December and next January. District and regional party conferences will be held in February on two dates; the regional and city conferences in Prague and in Bratislava and the Slovak Communist Party congress will be held in March.

The preparation of the congress is connected with the assessment of work and general democratic renewal [obnova] of the leading party bodies on all levels. Great tasks await the party committees that will ensue from the elections of the annual membership meetings and conferences. What is involved is the selection of these party committees who are politically and professionally well prepared and capable of defending the party policy in everyday practice, capable of winning the working people to it, capable of creatively organizing its implementation, people who combine in their persons a high degree of party-mindedness, demandingness and conscientiousness regarding work, who are tenacious and systematic when it comes to the fulfillment of set objectives, people that have authority based on good results and high moral qualities.

All of us, wherever we are, must realize that the more demanding the tasks which the party and society are performing, the more urgent the need is for a responsible, disciplined attitude and creative activity of communists.

Esteemed comrades!

Looking at years past, the results which we achieved in those years show that we are on the correct path. Our party and entire society have gained valuable experience during the implementation of the programs of the 14th and 15th congresses, experience on which we will draw in our future work.

We must continuously keep in mind that part of building an advanced socialist society is the struggle of the new against the old, that it demands new attitudes in order to cope with the increasingly taxing demands of social life. However, at the same time we know that together with tasks our potential and strength are increasing too, that--thanks to the selfless work of communists and the working people--a reliable foundation for the further prosperity of our fatherland has been created.

The 16th congress will be held at a time when all communists and working people of our country will mark the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ's founding.

Those 60 years since the party's inception have been filled with a difficult, victorious struggle, full of sacrifice for the liberation of the workers class and all working people from exploitation, for freedom and prosperity of our nations and nationalities, for socialism and human happiness. From our party's revolutionary traditions we also draw inspiration, lessons and strength for the solution of the current tasks.

The 18th session of the Central Committee will become a great political springboard for the preparation of the 16th congress, for the further comprehensive improvement of the standard and quality of work in the entire party and society. We are convinced that our working people will greet the 16th congress and the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ's founding with a broadly-based working and political initiative and socialist competition. The foremost duty of all communists, economic bodies, trade union and other social organizations of the working people is to lead these creative endeavors of our people and to regulate them in accordance with the key tasks in the national economy and the other spheres of social life.

We are approaching the preparation of the congress with justified confidence that it will provide further evidence of political maturity of the communists and of all strata of our people, of their high sense of responsibility for the further development of socialism in Czechoslovokia, of their profound patriotic and international feelings. That awareness strengthens us in our work. With it we approach the 16th CPCZ Congress.

9 Oct Deliberations

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[Text] The 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee continued today in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle. Members and candidate members of the party Central Committee expressed in the discussion their views on the proposal for the convening of the 16th CPCZ Congress which was delivered on Tuesday by Comrade Gustav Husak, and on the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the state of work and the major problems in the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for economic and social development delivered by Comrade Lubomir Strougal.

The morning deliberations were opened and chaired by Comrade Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Comrade Jan Pirec spoke about the care and help the party Central Committee afforded to the development of the East Slovak Region. Since the 15th congress the region has recorded considerable economic, social and cultural development. He also dealt with the questions of raising the standards of party work. He stressed that the exercise of the right to control must still contribute better than before to the fulfillment of party resolutions and the implementation of the party's economic and social program.

Comrade Zoensk Zuska spoke about the problems connected with the construction of Prague. he demonstrated how in the last 10 years the capital city of the republic has developed. Since the 14th CPCZ Congress 97,000 apartments have been constructed in Prague, that is, about one-half of the number built since 1945. In the last 10 years a qualitative change in the investment development afforded to the city mass transit was also recorded. This was mainly thanks to the metro whose lines will reach this year--in keeping with the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress--the length of 20 km. There are, however, shortcomings in the comprehensive facilities of housing developments. The construction of secondary schools and kindergartens is seriously delayed.

The party bodies and national committees in Prague are actively dealing with solving other serious problems connected with the comprehensive housing development, the transport network, services and other questions the solution of which determines the happiness of the people.

Comrade Frantisek Tesar supported the proposal for the convening of the 16th CPCZ Congress. He stated that the results achieved by the East Bohemian Region confirm the correctness of the line of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The region mastered in the last 4 years the tasks of the state plan of production and on top of that produced goods worth Kcs1,238,000,000. He described the insufficient utilization of shift work as one of the reserves. While the women employed in the textile industry of the East Bohemian Region are working in two shifts, out of the region's 22 engineering enterprises, equipped with modern numerically-controlled machines, only eight enterprises use them in two shifts.

Comrade Silvestr Kozubek spoke about the problems of metallurgical production. He described to the plenary session not only the work activity of the employees of the metallurgy works of the North Bohemian Region, but pointed out also some shortcomings which must be consistently solved. They concern the organization of labor, planning, providing sufficient capacities for the reconstruction and modernization of metallurgical equipment, spare parts, cooperative relations and the intensification of scrap collection.

Comrade Kvetoslava Brinkova spoke about the realization of the grain and protein program in practice and about the work of party organizations in agricultural enterprises. She also spoke about this year's results achieved by farmers in the Snoumo District and in the 9 May united agricultural cooperative at Moravsky Krumlov where she is a member. She also mentioned problems in the production, marketing and distribution of vegetables where it is necessary to satisfy more all social interests in supplying the market rather than interests of the individual enterprises.

Comrade Frantisek Samec spoke about the tasks of the national committees and enterprises managed by the national committees, which contribute to the realization of the party's economic and social program. Not only communists, employees of the national committee, but all citizens face important tasks in connection with the preparation of the 16th Congress and elections to the representative bodies. He also generalized some experiences from the work of the national committees in the South Bohemian Region, above all their contribution to the implementation of electoral programs.

Comrade Valeria Petrincova emphasized that through the purposeful work of the party organizations, accompanied by a broad initiative of the working people, it is possible to fulfil in the Banska Bystrica District the demanding tasks of the plan. She also pointed out some problems connected with insufficient utilization of work time, suppliers-consumers relations, the implementation of new technology, and a speedier innovation of production.

ECONOMIC CONTRACT SIGNED WITH JAPANESE FIRM

AU062126 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Oct 80 p 1

[Summary] On 3 October in Prague representatives of the Japanese firm C. Itoh Tokyo and of the Technoexport Praha and Chepos Brno economic production units signed an agreement on cooperation to export industrial complexex to third markets in the coming 5-year period.

HONECKER TO VISIT MEXICO IN MID-1981

PA090407 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The GDR president will visit us in mid-1981 at the invitation of the president of Mexico, the GDR ambassador to Mexico has reported. He said that such a visit would be an honor for Mexico because it will cap the friendly overtures that the two nations have been making for the past 7 years since their diplomatic ties began. He added that points of agreement will be sought in their political relationship while economic and cultural ties will also be promoted.

SED CONDOLENCES TO CPSU LEADERS ON MASHEROV DEATH

AU091457 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN/ND)--On the death of Petr Masherov, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent condolence telegrams to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. The telegram to Leonid Brezhnev reads as follows:

It is with deep sorrow that we have received the news of the tragic death of our comrade and friend Petr Mironovich Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party. In this person the communists and GDR people have lost a sincere friend who greatly helped to consolidate and deepen the close fraternal relations between our parties, peoples and countries.

Dear Comrade Brezhnev, accept the expression of heartfelt, sincere condolences of the SED, the State Council and of the entire GDR people on this painful loss. We shall remember Comrade Masherov honorably.

I beg you to express our profound condolences to the family of the dear deceased.

The telegram of condolences to the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party reads as follows:

It is with great consternation that we have learned of the tragic death of Petr Mironovich Masherov, candidate member of the politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party. Please accept our condolences on the death of this outstanding communist and statesman who was a sincere and loyal friend of the GDR.

FISCHER COMMENTS ON SOCIALIST STATES' FOREIGN POLICY

LD072124 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said in a radio interview today that straightforwardness, reliability, circumspection and activity are the basic features of socialist foreign policy. The vital issues of mankind give rise to the consistent policy of stabilizing peace through disarmament while respecting the legitimate security interests of all sides, he stressed in the radio interview.

Oskar Fischer stressed the timely, realistic proposals by the Warsaw Pact states. The arms race increases the danger of a nuclear war, threatens all sectors of life, poisons the international climate and uses up enormous funds. Altogether, $500 billion are now spent each year for military purposes, a third of this amount by the United States alone. Oskar Fischer left no doubt that the elimination of hunger and distress in the world, mastering economic backwardness, tapping new energy sources and the protection of nature and the environment call for considerable resources. Even partial disarmament could release these resources, and this remains the goal of the socialist countries, even though the road to this is a long one.

HONECKER SIGNS SED BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CPUSA LEADER

LD081044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0329 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has sent cordial congratulations to the secretary general of the Communist Party of the United States, Gus Hall, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The telegram, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, pays tribute to the life of the American labor leader, which has included decades of struggle against exploitation and for democracy and social progress.

"Under your leadership the Communist Party of the United States, thanks to its consistent Marxist-Leninist policy, has thwarted all the furious attacks of the imperialist class enemy. It has emerged steeled from these class conflicts and is increasingly gaining authority among the ranks of the working class and other working people," the telegram states.

It says that Gus Hall has also rendered great service through his efforts for the unity and cooperation of the international communist movement and in the struggle against anti-Sovietism and opportunism. He has always paid great attention to the deepening of the alliance between the Communist Party of the United States and the SED and has always shown himself to be a true friend of the GDR.

SINDERMANN-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN ALGIERS

LD091526 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Algiers, 9 Oct (ADN)--The official talks between the delegations of the GDR People's Chamber and Algerian National People's Assembly continued in Algiers Thursday. The delegations are headed by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee, Politburo, deputy chairman of the State Council and President of the GDR People's Chamber, and Rabah Bitat, member of the FLN Political Bureau and president of the Algerian National People's Assembly.

During the meeting in the Algerian Parliament building, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, Rabah Bitat stressed that the meeting with GDR delegations at various levels reflected the high level of relations existing between the two states. These relations, he said, were also an expression of the dynamic cooperation between the two countries.

Rabah Bitat stressed the concurring views of the two countries in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, Zionism and apartheid. He stressed that peace and international security were threatened by the machinations of imperialism and colonialism. Afterward, Belkhadem Abdelaziz spokesman of the Commission for Planning and Finance of the Algerian National Assembly, reported on the 1980-84 parliamentary bodies.

Horst Sindermann praised the achievements of Algeria since gaining national independence and expressed his regard for the lofty goals which the Algerian people had set themselves for their further development.

SED'S GRUENEBERG RECEIVES JAPANESE SOCIALIST DELEGATION

AU091355 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)--Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, has received a delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party under the leadership of Takura Shimada, deputy to the House of Representatives and secretary of the parliamentary group for agriculture of the Japanese Socialist Party, for friendly talks at the SED Central Committee house.

The talks were attended by Bruno Kiesler, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the SED Central Committee for agriculture.

The delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party visited the GDR to study agricultural problems, and saw agricultural production cooperatives and other socialist agricultural enterprises in Magdeburg Bezirk.

AUTHORITIES ARREST FRG MAN FOR BORDER VIOLATION

AU091447 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 3 October 1980 a man from the FRG violated the GDR state border in Oschersleben Kreis with provocative intent. The border violator was detained. He did not carry identification papers. He was handed over to the appropriate GDR organs for examination of his identity and the details of the border violation. An arrest warrant was issued.

GDR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REPORTEDLY EXAGGRATED

DW091533 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 9 Oct 80 p 9

[Berlin report signed HDS: "GDR Statisticians Have Exaggerated"]

[Text] Berlin, 8 October 1980--The GDR economy in some fields developed less positvely last year than was announced in January in the offical plan fulfillment report. This can be ascertained with the help of the newest statistical pocket book. It has appeared on the East Berlin book market a few months later than usual.

As regards the gross national product, the most important Target figure, a "temporary" value of M166.64 billion was named (the year before: M160.76), (on the basis of comparable prices prices in 1975.) That is a growth rate for 1979 of 3.7 percent. The plan fulfilled report mentioned 4 percent and the economy plan demanded an increase of 4.3 percent. The growth rate of 3.7 percent would have been somewhat more moderate had the East Berlin statisticians not later corrected the 1978 gross national product by cutting off M400 million.

As regards investment, the difference between the plan fulfilled report and the pocket book is relatively large. The new publication shows for 1979 (including investments abroad) a total of M51 billion (the year before: M50.8 billion). In January M52 billion was reported. Although the GDR's need for investments is great, the share of so-called "accumulations" of national income decreased to 20.1 percent. The year before it was 21.4 percent and in 1970 even 24.4 percent.

Publications about foreign trade are again very spotty. The value of imports and exports was not mentioned. The entire foreign trade turnover was 108.8 billion valuta mark (the year before: 96.9 billion). It is unusual that the foreign trade turnover does not mention individual countries in comparison with turnover with them the year before, which was not caused by lack of space at all. Only with the help of earlier publications can one realize that foreign trade with Ethiopia, for example, has decreased from 317 to 63 million. The greatest increase in 1979 was the GDR's trade with the Soviet Union, reaching a turnover of 39.3 billion (the year before: 34.9 billion).

Turnover with the Federal Republic increased to 6.5 billion valuta mark (the year before: 6.3), with West Berlin to 2.2 (the year before: 1.6 billion valuta mark). According to GDR statistics, the share of the total inter-German trade with regard to GDR foreign trade decreased to 8 percent (the year before: 8.2 percent).

DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN SPEAKS WITH ELECTRONICS WORKERS

LD100120 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] A visit by Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann to Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk on Thursday [9 October] was characterized by the close relationship of trust between the workers and members of the National People's Army. In cordial meetings with workers of the Frankfurt/Oder semiconductor works, Army Gen Hoffmann noted that the good and continuous development of the republic is reflected in the example set by this enterprise. It is the workers' intention to achieve a notable rationalization success in accordance with the resolutions of the latest meeting of the SED Central Committee. According to the competition movement slogan "The Best for the 10th Party Congress--Everything for the Well-being of the People" they will be creating the preconditions for mastering successfully the future major tasks. Just like the workers, the minister said, army personnel too are struggling for greater achievements in political and combat training. The country's soldiers at the side of the Soviet Army and other fraternal armies will protect reliably and at all times socialism and peace, as was impressively proved by the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver. The socialist armed forces thus made their contribution towards creating the most favorable external conditions in order to realize the policy of the party of the working class aimed at the well-being of the people, Army General Hoffmann emphasized.

BRIEFS

SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION--The GDR's sugar industry employs 18,000 people. The 47 sugar factories have been thoroughly overhauled to meet the requirements of the new campaign which began on 8 October. Sugar beets are grown on more than 250,000 hectares of land by 800 vegetable growing farms. The per capita sugar requirements in the GDR amount to about 40 kilograms. The differences in yields between comparable agricultural enterprises show that the options for better yields are not yet fully exploited in all vegetable growing farms. These are reserves that must be opened up for the required increase in output. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 8 Oct 80 DW]

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORTS--By Thursday GDR cooperative farmers had collected potatoes from 295,131 hectares, that is 60.3 percent of the area planted. Harvesting has also begun of those fodder crops that had been planted as intermediate summer crops after the grain harvest and about one-tenth of them has been collected. Corn has already been harvested on more than 42 percent of the area planted with that crop. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

NEW HARDENING INSTALLATION--The hardening shop of the Koenigssee plant of the Schmalkalden tool combine proved to be a bottleneck impeding the process to increase the combine's output. Since a new hall with a modern hardening installation was planned for as late as 1983, a rationalization collective in the plant took charge of the project and completed a new, rapid hardening installation 3 months ahead of schedule. The installation was set up in a hall that already existed, with no interruption to the production process. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1838 GMT 8 Oct 80 DW]

CHURCH AFFAIRS OFFICIAL MIKLOS COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH VATICAN

LD091858 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 9 Oct 80

[MTI correspondent Endre Simo Rome dispatch]

[Text] Budapest, 9 Oct (MTI)--Even without official diplomatic relations, Hungary and the Vatican may maintain good contacts. And good their contacts are. This does not naturally mean that Hungary would rule out the possibility of establishing diplomatic ties. Such relations, however, depend on two parties and on the ripening of conditions. The question is not on the agenda for the time being, said Undersecretary Dr Imre Miklos, president of the Hungarian State Office for Church Affairs, at a press conference in Rome on Thursday.

At the press conference which drew considerable interest here, the undersecretary called the church events in 1980 "profuse". He recalled the recent visit of Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, undersecretary of Vatican, to Budapest to attend the St. Gellert memorial events, the dedication of the Hungarian chapel in the crypt of the St. Peter Basilica, and the events marking the 30th anniversary of signing the agreement between the Hungarian State and the Catholic Church, and finally his trip to the United States and talks there. Dr Imre Miklos explained that on Wednesday he had an opportunity to thank Pope John Paul also on behalf of the Hungarian people and Catholic believers of the country for having dedicated the chapel personally.

"We support every policy which aims at consolidating peace and serves the well-being of our people. We still cite as valid these words of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, addressed to Pope Paul VI during his visit to Vatican in 1977, and repeated at a press conference, in connection with the relation of state and Catholic Church in Hungary," said the undersecretary, adding that the Vatican has done nothing since to prompt revision of this position.

In answer to further questions the undersecretary recalled the 1964 agreement between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Vatican in which the Vatican accepted the principle and practice that the nomination of bishops should be subjected to the preliminary consent of the Hungarian Presidential Council.

Imre Miklos called the dialogue between Marxists and Catholics indispensable. "We encourage dialogue because we need it. We support a serious, responsible and constructive dialogue," he said.

A journalist asked whether Hungary contributed financially to building of the Hungarian chapel in Vatican, and the undersecretary explained that the country helped with approximately 3 to 3.5 million forints the construction of the chapel of Our Lady of the Hungarians.

LAZAR, GASPAR ATTEND SZOT DISCUSSIONS OF SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

LD100904 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The leaders of the Council of Ministers and of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] met this afternoon in SZOT headquarters under the leadership of Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of SZOT in order to discuss the guidelines for the sixth 5-Year Plan. They reviewed the implementation of the tasks set out at their last discussion and the experiences in the sphere of cooperation between the state and the trade unions. Let us recall the first few minutes of the discussion from tape:

[Begin Gaspar recording] I would like to put forward my recommendations concerning the agenda. A few weeks ago the government requested the National Trade Union Council to discuss the draft of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The Presidium of the National Trade Union Council was glad to comply with this request. We have discussed the draft and developed a standpoint which we have forwarded to the government. Comrade Faluvegi took part in the discussions; I think that this is a practice which should serve as a model for the future. We had responsible and serious discussions. I think that in the period before the plan is finally concluded we shall have to deal again with this question even beyond today's discussions. The recommendations put forward by the various occupational groups are now being received by us; these are the recommendations put forward at the congresses. Obviously there will be elements which will be material for inclusion in the plan or which may be taken into consideration. The method by which we discussed these questions in the preparatory phase is a good one and enables us to create the best possible harmony between existing demands and possibilities. Thus, separately and together, we can do better what needs to be done in this situation. This is our recommendation concerning the agenda. Naturally there will be other subjects as well which we shall also discuss but this is what we are recommending regarding the agenda. [end recording]

[Begin Lazar recording] On behalf of the members of the government present here, I regard the agenda put forward as acceptable, including the main point in the agenda, and all those suggestions which are as yet to be debated or discussed. Well, as a preliminary I wish to say that our meetings possess a considerable tradition; they have always been important, we have always discussed significant issues, and this is how it is on this occasion as well. On the basis of past experiences I am certain that this present meeting will also be a very useful one. I thank you once more for the kind reception, I regard the agenda as acceptable and thus we can start our discussions. [end recording]

According to the communique published on the talks, they have stated that during the past 2 years significant progress has been made as regards the solution of the most important task, namely bringing about improvements in the balance of the economy. Taking the achievements and lessons of the development of the economy during the Fifth 5-Year Plan period and the conditions at home and in the world economy that can be expected to prevail during the 1981-85 period into consideration, the practice manifested during the 1979-80 period must be consistently pursued.

The trade unions agree with the main targets and development goals contained in the draft guidelines for the Sixth 5-Year Plan and regard them as realistic. In line with the short-term and long-term main targets concerning the fulfillment of social needs, the Presidium of the National Trade Union Council regards the increasing of the economic strength of the country, the gradual improvement of the balance of the economy, the utilization of reserves, effecting improvements in the standards of economic management, the preservation and strengthening of the standard of living achieved and the creation of the foundations for further progress by increasing the efficiency of production, as the fundamental tasks during the next 5-year plan period.

Economic growth must be achieved within the framework of a production structure which is more efficient than the present one. The trade unions also regard as important the functioning of the system of economic direction in keeping with the objectives of the plan and the continuous modernization of the planning, regulating and institutional systems. Leaders who adjust to requirements, who adjust flexibly to changing circumstances, who show responsibility and initiative, must be given support.

Improving efficiency is in the interest of society as a whole; the interests of the branches and regions can be realized in harmony with it.

The leaders of the National Trade Union Council agree with the employment policy and labor management tasks formulated in the draft guidelines for the Sixth 5-Year Plan, with the simultaneous realization of full and effective employment. The trade unions regard it as an important condition of good social consciousness that the 1980 average level of real wages should be maintained as regards both the worker-employee and the cooperative strata and that the present level of the supply of goods and services for the population should be preserved and where possible improved. It is their wish that the government organs go on giving particular priority to ensuring that the conditions of life of the working class, particularly of the workers employed in the large factories, should develop in accordance with their place in social production and their performance.

The trade unions support the differentiation of wages and incomes in line with performance, motivating better work. At the same time they regard it as increasingly important that the economic leaders should ensure the conditions for continuous work at every place of employment.

The provision of housing must continue to be seen as a fundamental social issue. Outstanding attention must be given to the solution of the housing problems of young people starting a family and families with many children. This must be taken into consideration in determining the proportions of development and the bearing of burdens.

The real value of the below-average pensions and of the family supplements of those with three or more children must be preserved. The trade unions, in line with our economic possibilities, suggest the raising of the family supplements, the child care grants and the social [students] grants, as well as raising the real value of the lowest pensions.

The leaders of the government stressed that in the course of working out the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the economic plans for each year the Council of Ministers will take the observations of the trade unions into consideration. The leaders of the National Trade Union Council emphasized that the trade unions, besides the consistent protection of the interests of their members, are also helping in the successful realization of the economic tasks facing us so that even at the development phase of the 5-year plans for the enterprises the reserves for more effective economic work come to the surface, so that the obstacles to more efficient work be overcome and that the material conditions necessary for the realization of the goals of the standard of living policy come about.

The Presidium of the National Trade Union Council will put on its agenda the question of how the achievement of these important goals can be facilitated by the development of the labor competition movement, the more meaningful functioning of the forums of industrial democracy and the use of the recommendations of the workers.

The representatives of the government and of the National Trade Union Council attribute great significance to the signing of the collective agreements for the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. They regard it as important that the workers' rights and obligations should be suitably expressed in the collective agreements. The leaders of the Council of Ministers and of the National Trade Union Council have agreed that the realization of their goals is only possible with well-organized, responsible work. They emphasized that better work is needed everywhere in the spheres of direction and implementaion. The leaders should ensure planned and efficient economic work by good organization, the creation of the right conditions for work and by setting firm requirements as regards work. The Council of Ministers and the trade unions are convinced that these goals accord with the interests of the workers and of society. They count on everyone carrying out his or her duties honorably.

KADAR VISITS GYOR, MEETS PARTY LEADERS

LD092242 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 9 Oct (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, who arrived in Gyor on Wednesday evening accompanied by Imre Gyori, department head of the Central Committee, met at the County Gyor-Sopron party committee with the members of the party's Executive Committee.

Bela Hary, first secretary of the county committee, said in his report that the activists of the party organizations carry on significant political work in the county, and consider the successful realization of the tasks awaiting the country to be their own. The initiatives and proposals of the more than 29,000 communists are taken into consideration, the party members and non-party members are endeavouring to fully implement the local tasks arising from the resolutions of the party congress.

During the informal exchange of views Laszlo Lakatos, first secretary of the Gyor city party committee, informed Janos Kadar on the city's development, its plans for further development. Following the reports, the first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee visited the Raba railway carriage and machine works.

In the afternoon Janos Kadar will visit the Graboplast cotton-mill and artifical leather factory, where he will meet just at the Raba works with brigade leaders, top-ranking workers.

Visit to Factories, Collectives

LD100918 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 9 Oct (MTA)--As already reported, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, who arrived in west Hungarian Gyor on Wednesday evening, got acquainted on Thursday with life of the Gyor-Sopron County and acquired personal impressions about the work of factories and industrial collectives of the west Hungarian city.

At the Raba Hungarian wagon and machine factory and the Graboplast cotton mill and artificial leather factory Janos Kadar expressed warm thanks for the cordial reception accorded to him and conveyed the greetings of the HSWP Central Committee. He noted with joy that the workers' collectives are aware of and understand party policies and they are honestly doing their job. He appreciated the endeavours aimed at improving productivity and work quality.

The efforts have brought about palpable results in which managers and workers have had equal share. They recognized that they can meet the requirements only if they are capable of innovating and willing to meet these demands.

In economic construction work, said Janos Kadar, it should be increasingly enforced that factories and plants producing profitably get support. At the same time the requirement should be observed that those workers get wage increment who deserve it by their performance.

Open and frank dialogue with workers' collectives is necessary for implementing development targets. There is need also for mobilizing forces latent in the socialist brigade movement. Stricter conditions should stimulate everybody everywhere to work more rationally and efficiently. On the basis of what he heard and saw, Janos Kadar voiced the conviction that the collectives will be able to tackle their tasks successfully because they are working in a good spirit and purposefully. The first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee wished much success and good health to the workers of both factories in the implementation oi their plans.

BRIEFS

NEW INDIAN, MONGOLIAN AMBASSADORS--Budapest, 9 Oct (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received on Thursday Vinay Kumar Verma, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, new ambassador to Hungary of the Indian Republic, who presented his credentials. Present at the ceremony was deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi. Also on Thursday Pal Losonczi received Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Badamtarin Baldo, new ambassador to Hungary of the Mongolian People's Republic, who presented his credentials. Vencel Hazi was also present at the ceremony. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 9 Oct 80 LD]

KANIA ADDRESSES CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION PLENUM

LD100100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] A plenary meeting of the party Central Control Commission was held today at the party Central Committee. The meeting, attended by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, discussed and substantiated the operation of party control for the immediate future in the light of the sixth Central Committee plenum resolutions. The report of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission and the discussions have stressed that the deciding factor in the renewal and democratization of the country must be the process of renewal in the party itself.

Stanislaw Kania said among other things that the complicated situation at home includes the alarming state of the economy, social dissatisfaction, and often bitterness which overpowers many party members. To all this have been added new factors which grow out of the concern of workers who wish to protect themselves from everything which was wrong. We must realize, Stanislaw Kania said, that our opponents would like to make use of those factors. He recognized as requirements of the moment a supreme sense of responsibility, regaining a state of balance, and channeling the entire party effort to overcome present difficulties.

The main direction of our activity at present and in the future, the first secretary of the Central Committee said, is to regain the confidence of the working people and concentrate all efforts on a program of constructive action. The speaker stressed the need for speedy reaction by the party Control Commission to signals concerning party members' improper attitudes and the need to protect the good name of honest people.

The function of deputy chairman of the party Control Commission has been given to Jerzy Urbanski, and Zygmunt Stepien has been called to the Presidium of the commission.

PAP on Session

LD100345 Warsaw PAP in English 0230 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct (PAP)--The plenary meeting of the Central Commission for Party Control was held here today. [as received] Chaired by PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, the debate was devoted to considering and specifying the lines of activities of party control viewed in the light of resolutions adopted at the 6th PUWP plenum.

It was stressed in the discussion that the process of party renewal is a factor which conditions the renewal and democratization of this country and is decisive for its success.

It was postulated to make at the (?Ninth) Extraordinary PUWP Congress changes in the PUWP statute and possibly taking decisions on new principles for electing party control commissions. The statute has to rank as party law, whose observance and application is equally binding to all.

The commission postulated careful consideration of appeals by people who had been expelled from the party or punished in recent years for alleged trouble making. The cases of people whose critical remarks had been branded slanderous should be reconsidered and justly evaluated and if criticism from them proves right, the resolutions pertaining to them should be revised and they should be restored the dignity of party membership.

Taking part in the discussion, Stanislaw Kania referred to the current situation in Poland and stressed that so far the first and extremely dangerous phase of the crisis was overcome.

He also pointed to the extremely complicated situation at present due to the disturbing condition of the country's economy, social discontent, emotions which are not ungrounded, and often the overwhelming feeling of bitterness. On this are based institutionalised structures born of the workers' concern for defending themselves against what proved wrong. At the same time, we should be well aware of the fact that our opponents would like to make use of those structures. As a result of these conditions, the situation continues to be threatening.

The PUWP first secretary quoted what he heard from workers of the Huta Warszawa steel mill when he went to meet them: "The times used to be tougher but more just; and what we were short of was justice, not money".

STATE COUNCIL MEETS ON COOPERATION, NEW AMBASSADORS 9 OCT

LD092030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting of the State Council took place in the Belweder Palace today. The meeting assessed the elections to voivodship social control commissions, the directions for their activities agreed by them, and their plans for strengthening social control in the voivodships. The meeting dealt at length with the ties between these committees and the community, and in particular with all trade unions. There is also need for broader cooperation with the workers' self-government, self-government of urban inhabitants and the cooperative self-government. New opportunities for more effective actions are being acquired by the social control commissions, thanks to the law on the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] passed by the Sejm yesterday. The law contains a regulation on the cooperation of the NIK with the Social Control Commission.

The meeting stressed the need to step up the efficiency of social control activities regarding distribution of services and goods; to fix and apply prices, especially concerning food; and to observe the principles of social justice, in particular when allocating apartments or other benefits essential to society.

The State Council decided to embark on a legislative initiative concerning a bill to set a date for the termination of the current term of people's assessors and members of the collegiums for offenses. The current term of people's assessors in general courts and in labor and social insurance courts, as well as the term of members of the collegiums for offenses affiliated to local organs of the state administration, expires on 31 December of this year.

The State Council also examined, among other things, information from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice on the functioning of agreements pertaining to legal interchange including the practice connected with the implementation of consular conventions in this sphere.

The State Council appointed Wlodzimierz Janiurek ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the United States of Mexico; Lucjan Lik, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Indonesia; and Emil Chachulski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Republic of Tanzania.

AFP REPORTS STRIKES CONTINUE IN KATOWICE, ELSEWHERE

NC091834 Paris AFP in English 1813 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 9 Oct (AFP)--The residents of the Katowice area were derived of hot water for 33 hours from Monday to yesterday because of a strike by employees of the urban heating company of Dabrowa Gornicza, dissident sources said here today.

Work was resumed yesterday and negotiations have begun with management, the sources said. They added that management has offered half of the pay increase the workers are demanding. If no agreement is reached, the sources said, the workers plan to resume their strike.

The Katowice dispute is only one of many that have plagued the Polish economy since the government was forced to grant workers the right to strike.

U.S. HOUSE RESOLUTION COMPLICATES DIALOGUE WITHIN POLAND

LD100319 Warsaw PAP in English 0230 GMT 10 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct (PAP)--The ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily wrote that resolution No 435 recently approved by U.S. House of Representatives and concerning the latest developments in Poland was an example of voices and statements that effectively complicate the not easy dialogue between the society and authorities in our country.

"The resolution is not devoid of lofty reminders and instructions. It also contains a veiled warning against any interference with the use of force in the course of the realization of the concluded agreements. One might ask the American congressmen to whom these kind-hearted encouragements and instructions are addressed and what purpose they are meant to serve. If one were to speak about any interference, then surely about the American into the most internal Polish affairs. When and by whom have the American congressmen been empowered to act on behalf of the Polish workers and play the role of an arbiter of the agreements concluded between the Polish Government and the Polish workers?

"If the American politicians are that much concerned over the fate of workers we would kindly draw their attention to such repressive anti-union attitudes existing in the USA as, for instance, the Taft-Hartley or Landrum-Griffin bills. These bills firmly and definitely limit the right of American workers to strike and create legal obstacles to free political activity of American working people. We can ourselves cope with our own problems without assistance (?and) moral (?and) political mediation of the U.S. Congress," ZYCIE WARSZAWY stressed.

MOCZAR ADDRESSES PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM 5 OCT

AU091731 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Oct 80 pp2, 3

[Report on speech by Mieczyslaw Moczar, Central Committee member and chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, at the 5 October session of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] I fully concur with Comrade S. Kania's plenum report and think that it represents a good foundation and starting point for the discussion that has begun in this hall and that will continue tomorrow all over the country. The report has enriched our views of the past, the present and the future.

I would like to return to that moment when, late in the night of 6-7 September, we elected Comrade S. Kania as first secretary of our party. I think that that night was of historic significance. Certainly, time will finally determine the importance of that election, but we can already state that the party has fully approved our decisions. Also, our people have approved E. Gierek's removal from the function he had exercized for a number of years. Our decisions have triggered confidence that the party will rid itself of the debris of the past 10 years and will confidently enter the straight and narrow to lead it people in this new and extremely difficult and complicated period.

Carefully assessing the conditions that determine the country's situation, we reach the conclusion that the ranks of our party are now influenced by profound concern and at times even fear for our future. There is also a good deal of helplessness and ignorance as to what to do and how to do it.

At the moment our aktivs expect that the party will launch a great struggle for its place among our people. Our aktivs are sustained by that hope, but it must be said that, unfortunately, our party seems to be lying low and passive and that this state has continued for too long. Our numerically large party has encountered the enormous force of the working people's justified discontent and even wrath that has accumulated for many years. Now, exhausted, it is waiting for wise directives dictated by life. What next? Those directives must originate with us--the Central Committee. That is why to me the most important task is to rouse our party from its lethargy.

It goes without saying that this task will not be accomplished by shouting slogans. It will be accomplished by proclaiming the truth because the party's strength can proceed only from the truth. We must not be slow on this score.

If we speak of rousing our party out of its lethargy and of launching political activities, the question that immediately comes to mind is: Who will do it? Up to now the answer to that question has been unequivocal: the party leadership and no one else. Can we expect such an answer today as well? Of course we can, but the difference is that many comrades who have been in the frontline of action are now no longer capable of implementing that task. That is why they should depart. I have in mind not only some comrades from the Politburo, but also many functionaries at various levels whose conduct has deprived them of the moral right to speak and act in the name of the party.

We must also purge our party of dishonest, demoralized and, at times, even corrupted elements. We must rid ourselves of slippery, and servile people, sycophants and careerists. None can be communists.

In the present situation the people must know that the party at last takes what it says seriously. The people will trust in the party only if they know that he who commits offenses and crimes will not go scot free, no matter who he is.

Our party's fundamental duty is to answer the most important questions that plague our people. Many party members are at a loss to understand what is taking place. For the past 10 years propaganda has been trumpeting nothing but phrases about successes. No wonder people have by now lost a sense of direction. No one could have wrought greater evil than those who have been in charge of such propaganda.

The most crucial problems now facing the party are represented by the question: What to do to extricate the country from the situation in which it has found itself? How to overcome the economic difficulties that are mounting before us? How to regain the normal pace of work and to stabilize moods in production enterprises? Comrade Kania was right in putting these problems at the head of the list in his report because they are the most crucial problems.

We must search for answers to those questions in all communities and all work enterprises. We must search for them together with the workers class. All party organizations and all honest communists should focus their thoughts and actions on such problems as soon as possible--tomorrow--because our difficulties are enormous and completely dramatic. But we must overcome them.

I think that the Central Committee should clearly tell our people that today nothing can be done except to tighten our belts. All of us from top to bottom must do it for at least 2-3 years. The sooner we overcome our difficulties and the sooner we reach the homestretch, the better for us. Of course, it will depend on us and on our influence on the people.

I now wish to say a few words about the issue I discussed in my letter to the Politburo on 2 September. The issue is the structural transformation of the system by which the party is governed. I will not repeat here to precepts I listed in my letter. I realize that my proposals should be viewed from the viewpoint of history. I know that changes in the structure by which the party is governed are not easy if only because the present system of party leadership has been developing historically for dozens of years. That is why such changes will not be easy, but, as I see it, they will not be impossible. The present situation is forcing us to ponder what is necessary to do and how to provide statutory guarantees that no member of the party leadership is ever able to say that he knew nothing about anything and that he did not know anything about the state of investments or about the country's indebtedness. Unfortunately, such stupidities did take place. We can no longer afford to rely merely on the good will or honesty of individual comrades. We must create effective checks and devices that would warn us in good time against burgeoning irregularities.

There must never again occur the lack of responsibility that has been condoned in our party for the past 10 years. On the other hand, the most important thing now for us all is to realize that the large river of the past 10 years has now been swallowed by the sea, never to return. Today an entirely different river is flowing. The working people's present mistrust in the party is, in the final analysis, no more than a result of the dishonest attitude of a narrow group toward the ideological foundations of our party. That narrow group debased the norms of internal party life and was active precisely here, within the Central Committee. As a consequence, exchanges of views and discussions, which should have been a life-giving function of each party organization, were ruthlessly smothered and then completely eliminated.

I want to say a few words about the ideological integrity and morality of party members. Unfortunately, the past few years have been a favorable period for various crafty dodgers who knew how to look after their own interests. I regret to say that some people holding important posts have become profoundly demoralized. Perhaps their number has not been so large, but the think is that they have held responsible posts, and that is what has galled our people. Demoralization has also infiltrated our party ranks.

I have been with the party all my life, but the road, as you know, has been bumpy, and that is why it is no secret for me that evil and hypocritical people are cowards. I also know that such people will cut the throats of even their best friends to protect their own interests. The party must rid itself of such people--resolutely and decidedly--no matter what positions they hold. On the other hand, the ideologically minded and honest party activists must be protected against slanderous attacks. The ideologically minded aktivs are the most valuable treasures of our party and the greatest riches of the communist movement. Every honest human being knows it. All honest people respect the ideologically minded functionaries of our party. I trust that these people will support us on this score.

I am convinced that there will be enough of us--party members and nonparty people--to be able to close off all paths to the crafty dodgers, to the sycophants and to the hypocrites, and to give free passage to the ideologically minded people--to the wise, bold and honest friends of our party.

Mieczyslaw Moczar then discussed issues of international politics and stressed that peace, which has ruled Europe for the past 35 years, is the greatest achievement of socialism.

All the Poles know the value of socialism and realize that it is precisely the socialist forces that have ensured Europe's peaceful stability. All honest Poles also know the value of our system of international alliances that guarantee peaceful life for our country. That is why he who truly loves his country and wants it to be prosperous should now do all he can to help strengthen our alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. May our allied relations with the Soviet Union gain in strength with each passing day. We will let no one weaken those relations because they are the surest guarantee of our country's independent existence and of socialist and sovereign Poland's worthy place on the map of Europe.

The experience of history shows that the Polish communists have had an exceptionally tough school of life. I am convinced, M. Moczar continued, that today they will find themselves in the frontline ranks of the party and, together with the enormous mass of nonparty people whose respect they enjoy, they will be able to extricate the country from its present situation. They are our party's basic capital, which we must use skillfully.

In the concluding part of his speech, Mr Moczar discussed in detail the work of the Supreme Chamber of Control and cited specific examples of inadmissible practices such as supplying the party and state leadership with false information about the coal industry, housing construction and so on.

RAKOWSKI COMMENTS ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD100629 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Commentary by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, editor in chief of POLITYKA]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to share with you my impressions of the latest plenary session of the Central Committee. There is no doubt that the critical assessment of the past decade dominated all other problems. The critical debate did not spare not only those who left the leadership at the fourth plenum and have now been removed from the Central Committee, but even the members of the present leadership. All members of the Politburo, Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense said, was in charge and directed--better or worse--some department, section or sector. But all of us, as a collective body, were responsible for the whole direction of the party.

The assessment of our activities, in the light of the situation that has developed, must be and is a negative one. The attitude to the recent past, as well as to their own personal party played in the shaping and influencing the practical performance of the past decade was not the same in the case of all the members participating in the plenary session. This is understandable: This does not mean that members of the Central Committee left the debating room feeling antagonistic toward each other. The Politburo report was adopted unanimously as a program for action.

With regard to the differentiated view of the past decade certain more general reflections come to mind. They concern what was bad and wrong. First of all, it seems to me that considering the essence of these criticisms it is necessary to look deeper at what constituted our achievement, even if this achievement has not been perfect. After all, sharp criticisms are in themselves the easiest course of action. Second, I was very impressed by the view expressed by Jozef Tejchma to the effect that it is necessary to look at the past objectively in spite of the crises which People's Poland has experienced. The development of the country has had, in spite of everything else, very considerable elements of continuity. Even the sharpest criticisms cannot lead to a situation in which one should repudiate what, after all, the entire nation has created. An objective look at the past decade is closely connected with the proper interpretation of the interests of the state--the paramount asset of the Polish nation.

The critical appraisal of the past decade has not been the first one in the history of the PZPR. I well remember the eighth plenum of the Central Committee held in February 1971. On that occasion, too, very many bitter words were said about the past which had been closed by the tragic December. So history repeats itself? I would not say that. In my opinion the difference between that plenum and the present one lies above all in the fact that on that occasion those who took part in the debate, though they spoke about the need for introducing guarantees, did so only within the framework of general democratic postulates. At the present plenum these words were used less often. More frequently specific proposals were being put forward on the subject of introducing institutional guarantees. They were widely referred to by Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, and by other members of the Central Committee. Andrzej Werblan rightly said that today one must not rely on a fortunate choice of the right men.

What guarantees are we talking about? First of all, limiting the term during which a person holds a post of authority. On the whole, there were repeated demands for a statutory limitation on the performance of a given function to the duration of two periods of appointment. It was also said that it was necessary to define clearly the powers of the first secretary, the Politburo and all other executive bodies of the party. Demands were voiced to abandon the practice of combining posts in the party organs with posts in administrative organs, to alter the structure of the party apparatus, to establish real control of party organs over executive organs and management elements at all levels. I mention only some of the proposals because there have been very many of them; all of them will provide subjects for discussion which will precede the extraordinary congress of the party.

The majority of these propositions cannot be put into effect at once. They have to be seriously studied and well prepared. One thing is certain: A determination exists within the party to bring into the party system a permanent set of guarantees which will reliably insure the party against the possibility of a collision with and estrangement from the nation and against departure from the nation's expectations and aspirations. This is not only the will expressed at the plenum of the Central Committee. In many party organizations--not only in Warsaw but throughout the country--lively discussions are being held on these issues. These are good and useful debates. They reinforce that line of party action which has as its point of departure the thesis formulated by Jozef Tejchma. I quote: In the beginning were our errors; until we accept this both politically and psychologically, all our analyses will be wrong and all our conclusions inadequate.

A very important position in the discussion was that which concerns the functions of the Sejm, the people's councils and all forms of self-government: public, agricultural and workers' self-government. The role of self-government in our socialist system was dealt with at length by Kazimierz Barcikowski [words indistinct], leads me to another reflection: I am sometimes under the impression that at various discussions, including the one during the plenary session, too many demands are addressed to the upper echelons. We want a program, I hear wherever I go. I am afraid that for too many people the world "program" is associated with the world "miracle." It is true that it is the duty of the party-government leadership to submit such a program; it is the duty of all superior elements placed above [words indistinct]. Yet the implementation of such a program, and particularly the process of giving such a program concrete expression, requires not only the action of the public but even [word indistinct] of hundreds of thousands and even millions of people. No program works by itself. Simply, what is required is the initiative of [words indistinct].

A considerable place in the debate was taken by all the issues concerned with the activities of the trade unions, both new and old. The new trade unions are increasingly often regarded as one of the guarantees of the stabilization and renewal of public life. The opposition to the formation of the new trade unions or action aimed at making their life difficult--and such facts are being reported [words indistinct]--are in contradiction with the party's policy. This policy has been clearly and once more formulated by the first secretary of the Central Committee, Neither cunning nor some temporary political strategem determines the attitude of the party leadership toward the trade unions. This attitude is determined by endeavors to shape the principles of public life in such a way that the relations between the authorities and the nation are based on genuine partnership.

Further there was that section in the discussion which covered all the issues connected with the economic policy of the past decade as well as with the economic policy of the present period and of the future. The past has been criticized in an extremely severe manner. This was to be foreseen. Someone might say, and rightly so, that is was necessary to pay attention earlier to the mistakes that were obvious. I am not in a position--first of all, I am limited by the factor of time--to explain all the aspects of that problem--psychological, moral and political. [Words indistinct] will find the answer in the speeches published in TRYBUNA LUDU and in the forthcoming issue of NOWE DROGI which will contain the whole debate. The present and future of the Polish economy have occupied much space in the discussions. As I do not wish to repeat myself--and I dealt with this matter in my last commentary--I will recall what was said by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee. I quote: The decisive sector is the economy. We may have the best concepts but nothing will result from them if there is no change in the attitude of the personnel, their attitude to their duties and their work. Much has been said from this rostrum about the dramatic difficulties, about the great burden of foreign payments and about problems on the market. The economy is not functioning to its full capacity in comparison with last year. This must be overcome. This cannot be achieved by directives. We must find a way to the people. Not everything is related to objective conditions and to shortages of supplies. If we fail to improve this situation, the debate on other issues will be pointless.

You are familiar with the decisions concerning persons bearing the greatest responsibility for the direction of the social and economic development which the country has experienced in recent years. I am convinced that these decisions have been received with particular interest as is the case with all personal decisions concerning [words indistinct]. I think that today it is still too early for a complete and definitive assessment of the importance of the sixth plenum for the political life of the country or even with regard to the present crisis situation. Yet one can attempt even now to formulate certain generalizations and I will try to do so. First, both from the report of the Politburo and from the summing up of the debate, there appears a political line of the party which combines commonsense with an endeavor aimed at essential, profound and lasting reforms in the sphere of public and economic life. This is a policy line which is very much to my taste. Personally I have no confidence in extreme assessments and extreme conclusions. Second, the basis of the outline of this program is the line of the accord between the authorities and the nation, for which the point of departure as well as the cornerstone lie in faith in the commonsense and wisdom of the people as well as the assumption that the present political revival will not be the proverbial flash in the pan but that it will lead to something better and lasting both in work and in life. Finally, it must be added that the line of accord cannot be easy to implement because it has been achieved by living people [words indistinct]. Thank you.

SEJM QUESTION, ANSWER SESSION ON 8 OCTOBER REPORTED

LD092020 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1105 GMT on 9 October carries a recorded report by Stanislaw Skotwicki on the seventh item on the agenda of the 8 October Sejm session: Deputies' questions and interpellations, which, according to Skotwicki, is named "the hour of truth."

Skotwicki notes that the first question is asked by a nonparty deputy who asks when the government intended to convene a session of the mixed commission for the implementation of wage increases as agreed in the Jastrzebie agreement of 3 September 1980. Replying, Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec recalled the provisions of the Jastrzebie agreement and said that the commission has already held two plenary sessions and three presidium sessions and that the next session of the Interfactory Workers Commission is to be held on 10 October. He also recalled that all work forces were included in the wage increases being implemented as from 1 October and that the modalities of these increases were agreed upon with the representatives of the work forces which had been on strike and the representatives of the miners' central board [zarzad glowny gornikow]. Kopec added: "I would like to inform the House that other demands and requests approved by this agreement are under my personal close surveillance--not withstanding the work of the government commission--and that they are being implemented in accordance with the protocol and on schedule."

The next question is asked by PZPR member, Deputy Ryszard Dziopak, who says: "I address citizen Minister of Justice with the request for information on the state of examination of the registration applications by the independent, self-governing trade unions, including particularly the trade union Solidarity. The workers of the small car plant and also, I understand, of many factories and institutions, are asking questions about the reason for the delays on these matters."

Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia replies: "The statute of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity was submitted on behalf of the founders of that union in the Warsaw court on 24 September this year, as the 15th statute. Since that time, the court has been working on earlier statutes, six of which, as we have made known to the public, have already been registered, creating the legal foundation for the acitivity of the unions through registration for legal status. Until yesterday, a total of 27 statutes had been submitted to the Warsaw court for registration. During the submitting of the statute of the trade union Solidarity it was settled that footnotes to the statute, at the request of those submitting it, would be documented and conveyed to a plenipotentiary appointed by the founders of the union, within 14 days.

"On 1 October, after 7 days, the judge heading the registration section for trade union statutes signed a document conveying the footnotes to the statute, and that same day handed it to the founders' plenipotentiary. A second copy was at the same time posted to Gdansk. Yesterday, that is 7th of this month, the plenipotentiary of the founding committee of Solidarity lodged his reply to the footnotes of the court. It can therefore be said that the procedure to date in this matter is (?legal) and correct.

"A few comments on the merits: Registration procedure is not covered in secrecy, but its participants may not be pleased at the premature promulgation of the content of official correspondence. I would therefore like to state that the court's footnotes have been formulated in 10 points and concern statute formulations of various importance.

"The most important of them concern the omission in the statute of those decisions of the agreement which stress--and I would like to quote the agreement here--that, creating new independent self-governing trade unions, the Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS] states that they will observe the principles defined in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic; the new trade unions will defend the social and material interests of the workers and do not intend to fulfill the role of a political party. They stand on the basis of the principle of the social ownership of means of production, which is the foundation of the socialist system existing in Poland. Recognizing that the PZPR fulfills the leading role in the state, and not calling in question the settled system of international alliances, they aim to ensure to working people the appropriate means of control, of expressing opinion and of defending their interests.

"That is one of the first problems. Apart from that, the most important of those footnotes also concern the removal from the statute of those formulations which go beyond the signed agreement and of those provisions which limit the equality of rights of members of unions fulfilling functions in legally active organizations in work places. The government's stand, and the stand taken by the court during the registration of the statute, is a down-to-earth and constructive stand. We want, as quickly and efficiently as possible, under conditions of a well-disposed adviser, to bring about the ratification of the statute, but, clearly, on the basis of strict implementation of the passed agreements. It is now essential to have a dialogue, a discussion, to work jointly with the aim of coming to an agreement on the divergencies connected with the course of work to date, which has been reported on to the high chamber. This is, I think, wholly possible."

The next question is put by a nonparty deputy, Janusz Stefanowicz, who says that journalists, whom he represents, are asking about the course and scope of legal regulations of the principles of activity of the mass media. He goes on to say: "First, it is thought among journalists that on principle a press law should be drawn up, [word indistinct] law on mass communications, which would define and make concrete the constitutional principle of freedom of speech and the printed word. The regulations concerning the curtailment of that activity, that is regulations concerning--in everyday language--censorship, should only be an element in that general law." He then contends that journalists are asking what preparations are being made for the press control law and also if they are being made openly enough. Stefanowicz continues by saying that some journalists think they are too confidential, which has led them to ask the government when it intends to present the bill to people of creativity and to the public.

Justice Minister Jerzy Bafia replies, saying: "Work on the legal regulations concerning the mass communications media are, at present, understandably focusing on the implementation of those parts of the agreements which shape the government's tasks in this field--the legal problems of control over the press, publications and spectacles in accordance with the written agreement. Study of the problem in its entirety is complete and the bill is in its initial draft. In our work to date, the problem has arisen that if we confine ourselves to the problem of censorship alone, the regulations will not cover all problems and a further series of regulations will be necessary, particularly in the sphere of the law popularly called the press law." Bafia then points out that the Legislative Council is expected to give its opinion on the initial draft of the bill, saying this is a step toward wider presentation of the bill.

He then says that as a third direction of activity, a wide-ranging consultative group of journalists, creative circles' representatives and representatives of the organizers of publications and spectacles will be formed. Bafia continues: "This group will be conceived as a forum for discussing the problems of the bill and also for the possibilities of an initial exchange of views on the one hand; and on the other as a forum for deepening the motivation of legal provisions, which would, it seems to us, also be of (?significance) for the presentation of these problems at a further stage of the work. It will therefore be helpful in the conduct of further consultations with the circles directly interested in the draft. Those are our immediate intentions as regards the state of work on the implementation of that point of the agreements which the question concerned."

Skotwicki notes that the next question is asked by PZPR Deputy Marian Zolnierczyk, who asked Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec how the government intends to improve supplies of car batteries, tires and inner tubes to the market. Kopec admitted that the situation in this field is unsatisfactory, and said that the shortage of batteries can be assessed at about 50 percent of normal supply and that it is planned to import about 200,000 batteries from Yugoslavia. Continuing, Kopec said that at present the shortage of tires on the market can be assessed at about 1 million, while inner tube production will be increased next year to 7 million.

Skotwicki reports that the next question is asked by a United Peasant Party who asks about the situation in agriculture and criticizes the inadequate supply of agricultural machinery and appliances. Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica admits that the supply of the means of production is inadequate at present but says that although the supply of fertilizers is slightly lower than planned, the supply of tractors for individual farmers increased this year by 18 percent and about 6,500 more tractors will be supplied this year compared to last year. He also recalls recent government decisions aimed at ensuring better supplies of coal, agricultural equipment, and of food stuffs to the market. He points out that it has been decided to import 8.5 millions tons of cereals and 1.3 million tons of food concentrates.

Skotwicki reports that Zbigniew Bartoszewicz, power industry and atomic energy minister then answers a question posed by Democratic Party Deputy Zbigniew Kledecki on geological research in the so-called Poznan corner regarding the start of a strip mine in the region. Bartoszewicz says that the Poznan region would be the worst place for a strip mine because of its advanced agricultural infrastructure.

The next questions deal with concern for central heating and fuel supplies to voivodships; abortions and the birth rate; and the appointment of docents and professors, and are answered in turn by Jozef Kepa, minister of administration, local economy and protection of the environment; Marian Sliwinski, minister of health and social welfare; and Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology.

PZPR VOIVODSHIP MEETINGS HELD THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

LD091716 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Plenary meetings of party voivodship committees are in progress today in Kielce, Olsztyn, Pila and Tarnow. They are evaluating the sociopolitical and economic situation of the relevant regions and the tasks for the party organizations in those voivodships which result from the decisions of the Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

Similar problems are the subject of voivodship conferences of party activists in Siedlce and Rzeszow.

WORKERS COMPLAIN ABOUT PRODUCTION PRACTICES AT ELECTRONICS PLANT

LD091732 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1513 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] A Warsaw news reporter visited the Unitra-Unita plant in Mlawa. The plant produces electronic plates for radio-tape recorders made by the Marcin Kasprzak works. In September there was a shortage of some elements. The plates were produced without these parts and were stored in cartons which are absolutely unsuitable for storage since there is a danger of damage to the delicate contacts. Boxes containing plates waiting to be completed have occupied all available space in the factory. Recently, the missing elements arrived and the management instructed staff to complete the plates after working hours. Workers in the tuning department, who had nothing to do for the past week because the incomplete plates were unsuitable for tuning, have now refused to work overtime.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified worker] [Words indistinct] during the days when there was absolutely nothing to do. We were waiting to go back home, and when the parts arrived we were going to make good the idle hours. Needless to say we became a laughing stock. And now they ask us to stay 16 or 12 hours to make plates--in fact, more than 13,000 of them. They were stored in some kind of carton because there were no parts. We fixed the parts, but the plates were by then damaged.

[Another unidentified worker] We are not interested in the money. And the management forces us to do overtime.

[Reporter] What, then, is the solution?

[Unidentified worker] We have been told how much this would cost. After consultation with staff we have reached the conclusion that no rate, no price, would matter because this would be simply tragic. In fact, there would be no [word indistinct]. In fact we would be killing ourselves working 18 or 20 hours. [Words indistinct] which we should achieve. [words indistinct]

[Another unidentified worker] We refused to work overtime simply because we wanted to protest in some way and bring to an end the disorder prevailing in our factory.

[Reporter] What justified the production of incomplete plates for storage?

[Unidentified worker] We had to produce so as not to stop production. We were short of a few subassemblies. We though they would be supplied in time and we could complete them. [words indistinct]

[Reporter] but there have been losses due to damage to a considerable part of plates.

[Unidentified worker] They were not all damaged. It is normal that some get damaged. [Words indistinct] but they are being put right and there should be no great damage due to this.

[Reporter] So you think the production of incomplete plates should not take place?

[Unidentified worker] This would be the best solution. But what to do with 400 people who must work? Should we stop production? [Words indistinct] or should we work?

[Reporter] Indeed, what is better? To stop production or to produce for the sole reason of employing the staff? Who is right? Can the attitude of the young be reconciled with the management's way of thinking or does it not fit the general economic precepts? We leave the answer to this difficult question to you, ladies and gentlemen. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ORGANIZATION OF INDEPENDENT UNIONS

Two Trade Unions Registered

LD091704 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] At its today's session the Warsaw Voivodship Court issued its decisions on registration of two more new trade unions. Legal status has been granted to the independent and self-governing trade union [NSZZ] Podlasie whose members are workers from Siedlce and Biala-Podlaska voivodships, and the NSZZ of the data processing employees which has its head office in Warsaw. The decisions of the court are legally binding. So far, eight new trade unions have been registered.

It is the opinion of the court that the statutes of the trade unions registered today are in agreement with the constitution and other legal requirements. The content of these documents and the way in which they are formulated are in accordance with the principles of our political system and the political alliances of our country. The new unions do not intend to play the role of political parties and their activity will center, in accordance with their statutes, on the defense of the rights and interests of employees.

Strikes are described [presumably in the statutes] as actions of last resort, undertaken exclusively when all mediation has failed.

The court also examined the application for registration of the national NSZZ of work veterans and disabled in Poland, named Weterani [the veterans]. This organization represents pensioners, retired persons, and disabled persons who are still active professionally. The court decided to adjourn its session so that union representatives can present a resolution of the founding committee. This essential document should be submitted within the next 4 days.

'Obstacles' for Unions

LD100924 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Our Gorzow correspondent informs us about the formation in the region of independent self-governing trade unions Solidarity:

Discussions and founding meetings are being held at the places of work. The principle that all this takes place outside working hours is being strictly observed. Lately the factory of the bioveterinary industry in Gorzow and the voivodship housing cooperative were entered in the register. Thus the number of applications has reached 60.

It is estimated that so far the wish to enter the union Solidarity has been expressed by nearly 50,000 inhabitants of our voivodship. It must be added that some heads of the institutions and enterprises, surely not understanding the spirit of the August agreements, create for their work forces obstacles and difficulties in the formation of new unions.

Therefore it is worth recalling the documents of the sixth plenum of the party's Central Committee and yesterday's Sejm debate where the attitude on the authorities towards the new unions was stated clearly and unequivocally. As we already informed the Gorzow MKZ has temporary quarters at the building of the town administration. All information concerning the means of forming new trade union organizations and the program of work of the independent self-governing trade union Solidarity can be obtained there.

Railworkers Meeting Ends

LD100916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The 2-day debate of the National Congress of the Trade Union of Railworkers ended in Warsaw. It passed a resolution which says that the independent, self-governing trade union is not subordinated to the supervision of the state administration. It recognises the leading role of the PZPR in Poland; it does not recognize the supremacy of the Trade Union Central Council; and it supports cooperation with other sector trade unions on the basis of partnership.

Proposals were drafted on the restoration of the coal allowance, increase of pensions from the so-called old portfolio and the development of a new wage system.

MEETING OF METALLURGICAL WORKERS UNION HELD IN KATOWICE

LD092038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 09 Oct 80

[Text] A plenary session of the Central Board of Metallurgical Workers Trade Union was held in Katowice today. Having acquainted themselves with materials prepared for the union's forthcoming 10th congress, the plenum empoowered the Presidium to present the following reports at the congress: on the union's activity in 1976-79, the activities of the auditing commission, and the draft program of activities. The plenum noted the general agreements signed between the Presidium of the central board of the union and the minister of metallurgy concerning the means of implementing suggestions and demands submitted by the metallurgical workers.

SEJM COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MARITIME WORKERS' DEMANDS

LD092126 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct (PAP)--At the second session of the Sejm's Maritime and Shipping Committee held here today the deputies discussed the implementation of postulates put forth by the crews of the shipping industry and employees of maritime economy enterprises.

Apart from the postulates put forth during the strikes some 1,000 new ones have been submitted since the end of September.

Postulates concerning wages and some issues of work and living conditions as well as work safety have been practically fulfilled. The postulates met most quickly were those whose implementation remained within the powers of enterprises themselves. For instance, since September 1 wages have been raised in shipyards and other enterprises of the shipbuilding industry. Pay rises for the remaining groups of employees of this industry will be introduced on January 1, 1981.

As far as the enterprises of the maritime economy are concerned representatives of respective ministries have signed agreements with all bigger firms. Talks are still under way with delegates of fishing organizations, maritime offices and institutes, the Polish Baltic shipping company and other smaller enterprises.

Deputy Zdzislaw Pukorski (Democratic Party) pointed out that a considerable number of postulates concerned fairly easy and obvious matters, which, nonetheless, the [word indistinct] not dealt with before.

Deputy Jerzy Zygmanowski (PUWP) while referring to the negotiations going on between the authorities and workers, and to the fact that new postulates emerged, stated that this could be an indication that a new form of contacts between administration and crews was being born.

Chairman of the maritime and shipping committee, Deputy Tadeusz Lodykowski (PUWP), emphasized the mobilizing nature of workers (?postulates) owing to which many important social and economic issues were pushed forward in this direction. He announced that the Sejm's committee would be returning to the problem of postulates regarding the control over their implementation as one of the permanent topics of its parliamentary work.

ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF SOLIDARITY REPORTED

AU091611 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Oct 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Darko Ribnikar report]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct--Szpitalna Street is in the very center of the city. Large rectangular pieces of carboard bearing the inscription "office of the independent self-managing trade unions 'Solidarity' [Solidarnost] for Mazowsze, second floor, entrance C" are taped to the walls on both sides of the entrance gate. The telephone number is also written at the bottom of the cardboard.

Entrace C is in the rear apartment house with balconies and an elevator takes us to a wide open door. Through a bare entrance hall we enter a large living room where the furniture consists of three large wooden tables, a smaller wooden table and several rickety chairs. A score of people are gathered around the large tables and they are holding a lively discussion with several young men who are setting at the tables leafing through some copying machine paper. An elderly female typist is busy typing at the far end of the room. Announcements of various sizes and contents are taped to the walls. We read one of them that has the appearance of an advertisement. It says: "Wanted: Copying machine for typewritten papers." Another message on the wall informs us that independent trade unions of agricultural workers also registered here.

Internal Organization

Our sight is drawn to a large piece of cardboard nailed to the wall on which some kind of a plan has been drawn. Written at the top of the drawing is: "Projected plan of organization of interfactory trade unions." According to this plan, a trade union formed jointly for several factories has, in addition to its assembly, a presidency (it is also called presidium) and a control commission. The chairman has two deputies. According to the plan, the first of the two deputies is responsible for "contacts with outside administration" (meaning the state organs) and the second one is responsible for contacts with delegates from all member factories; and there are also two paid office employees. The treasurer is responsible for the interfactory trade union budget and also has under him the chief bookkeeper and two other office employees. There are five more members of the presidency: one is concerned with the personal income of employed people and with the employment of new workers; another is responsible for social problems (housing, loans, assistance to sick workers); a third one is charged with the task of improving the working conditions of workers; the fourth is responsible for cultural and other events; and the fifth is responsible for the school education of workers and for professional training and qualifications.

Next to this organization plan for the trade union leadership in large factories there are also other smaller plans for smaller factories....

Two elderly workers are carefully copying these plans into their notebooks.

"Please." The voice behind my back is kind but also suspicious. We introduce ourselves to a young man wearing spectacles and tell him that we would like to talk about the work of the new trade unions. He listens attentively, goes briefly to the next room and returns informing us that the trade union member responsible for press will receive us in 10 minutes

While we wait, we try to figure out yet another plan consisting of circles of various sizes and colors. The inscription above the circles reads: "Projected structure of the Solidarity trade unions" and the first and largest circle is marked by the inscription "congress of delegates of the entire country." One line from this circle leads to a smaller circle marked "control commission" and another line leads to the circle marked "presidency." The lines leading radially from the presidency point to the circles marked "social and production work," "publishing activities" and "sections by professions." The organization of "the regional congress" and the "congress in the individual factory" is shown a little lower in the drawing. The organization is similar but it provides for the organization of regional professional sections and factory "workers" circles."

Appeal of Steelworkers

We also come across a large printed poster. It is an appeal by the workers of Warsaw, Nowa Huta, Jastrzebie and Huta-Katowice steel plants who are members of the independent Solidarity trade union. The appeal begins with the slogan: "We do not want to live in an atmosphere of lies, we want the truth." In a long text the appeal accuses the government of not implementing the agreement signed in Gdansk and that the press, radio and television are not reporting the views of the new trade unions and workers. Then follows the warning: "If this continues, we cannot be responsible for any events in the country." The appeal concludes with the request that it be published in its entirety in the press.

"The appeal has not been published," a young man smoking a pipe tells us, it is the man who is responsible for press contacts. We go out to the balcony where it is quiet and it is possible to talk. Our interlocutor says that his name is unimportant; he is the official press representative of the Solidarity trade union and therefore expresses the views of the trade unions.

"People are coming to us from the entire Mazowsze region and not only from Warsaw. They ask various things, seek counsel and suggestions. They want to register their trade unions, asks us how they should organize themselves, consult our experts....

"...Sometimes they come to complain about the actions of the directorate in their enterprise. The factory leadership quite frequently obstructs workers in holding their trade union meetings and refuses to assign to them suitable rooms for meetings. That has been happening less frequently in recent days....

"...The press carries few reports on our work. We have no printing plant and events follow one another so quickly that it is not worth conducting any correspondence by mail....

"...Who is sitting at those tables? Well, experienced workers, lawyers, students, they advise and help. Naturally, they are unpaid; we have no funds. You have seen those plans: They, too, provide for few paid people; and those are the plans for the future organizations."

The representative of the Solidarity trade union for Mazowsze says that more than 200,000 people have already joined the trade union.

"It is difficult to work under these conditions; several hundred people come to us every day. But until 10 days ago we were accomodated in a two-room apartment and the city assembly has given us this large apartment. We maintain a permanent telephone contact with Gdansk and our people go there and theirs come here. Naturally, we need better working conditions but we will never put ourselves into armchairs and become bureaucrats. Never.

"It is not true that by our meetings we hinder production in factories. People talk, that is normal and it is necessary to understand them. When we organized the 1-hour strike, only some of the enterprises stopped work for 60 minutes whereas the others sounded the factory sirens and hoisted the flags to show their solidarity."

The young man with the pipe extends his hand to us. The impromptu interview is ended.

A little later Jozef Klasa, newly appointed chief of the press department of the PZPR Central Committee, was asked several questions about the independent trade unions at a press conference held for foreign journalists after the plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

He answered: "The new trade unions are a fact, a social and political fact. Everyone at the plenum agreed that they should become a part of the system but there were different views regarding the methods by which that should be achieved.... Perhaps not enough is written about the new trade unions but much is written about them nevertheless.... The weekly and the Catholic press writes about them. TRYBUNA LUDU and ZYCIE WARSZAWY concern themselves less with them; there are also other important topics.... After all, what is involved is a process in which the first stage is the registration of the trade unions. The Solidarity is still outside the law but once it is registered, coordination with the government and the existing trade union will improve and then more room will be found for it in the press."

The independent Solidarity trade unions (that are also called "Walesa's trade unions") have not as yet been registered with the courts. The legal experts have made a number comments on their proposed statute. That however does not mean that other independent trade unions are not legalizing their existence. Thus the independent trade union of the Warsaw city transportation enterprise, that includes many party members and former trade union activists, has succeeded in a short time in registering itself. The court accepted the statute of that trade union without any difficulties.

KOSZALIN WORKERS OFFER OPINIONS ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD080920 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Here is a report by our Koszalin reporter:

[Unidentified voice] I remember events in 1956, in 1968 and in December 1970. We were constantly given promises and after one year's time everything returned to normal.

[Reporter] I am among workers of the Koszalin Voivodship enterprise of urban communications.

[Unidentified voice] There are many proposals that there are abuses, that they steal and we must suffer.

[Unidentified voice] In my opinion they should announce in the mass media, in television and radio, who was dishonest and how he was punished. It is very important, we all are interested in it.

[Unidentified voice] So far we could not believe whether it was true or not in view of the fact that we have been deceived so many times. Truth must be told everywhere, everyone must be responsible for their actions.

I think that the editors of the radio and television should have a free hand to examine each matter, develop it and officially to show it whether it is true or not.

Officials in the ministries or the Council of State should be changed after their term of office, they must not be employed from their appointment to their death or to some revolt by people and only then dismissed.

There should be elections from time to time, every 3 years or every 4 years. He finishes his term of office and then must be elected at the elections, those must be elected who have rendered services to the people and state so that everything runs smoothly.

LEWICKI DISCUSSES RETURN TO 'PRINCIPLES OF 1970'

LD091447 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 2 Oct 80 P 4

[Raymond van den Boogaard interview in Amsterdam with TRYBUNA LUDU journalist Franciszek Lewicki: "Poland's New Line: Back to 1970"--date not specified]

[Text] Amsterdam--Polish journalist Franciszek Lewicki wrote in the latest issue of the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA that "Poland is gradually surmounting the difficulties," which had arisen as a result of "deviation from the basic principles of socialism." Lewicki is a journalist with the Polish party daily TRYBUNA LUDU, on which he concerns himself with party affairs. Last week he was in the Netherlands for the Waarheid Festival.

Question: There is a great deal of talk about reforms now in Poland. How far does the party intend to go with these reforms?

Lewicki: It is not so much a pattern of reforms in the party or policy as of changes in the personnel sphere. But the changes in this respect are just as far-reaching as this summer's crisis. However, the question as to whether the party was conducting a correct policy did not lie at the heart of the crisis, because the answer to that question is simple: The policy was correct; it was just wrongly implemented.

Question: So no turnabout in policy in Poland is to be expected?

Lewicki: Rather a return to the principles of 1970. The support which Gierek had in 1970 is at least as striking as the lack of support now. Kania (the new party leader--NRC HANDELSBLAD editor's note) had deliberately avoided presenting himself as leader in his speeches. He has said: I am the party's first secretary; I wish to seek, together with society, to extricate us from the crisis. That is very important. The long-term solutions can only be effective if the party itself finds a solution to its problems internally. This is a time for asking ourselves questions.

Question: In what way did the Gierek regime deviate from the correct principles?

Lewicki: The foremost mistake was that no attention was paid to the social aims which must form the basis of policy. The existence of democracy does not make administration easier, and every power apparatus is inclined to regard noises from below as "improper."

If in addition you wish--like Gierek and his supporters--to develop the country at a rapid pace, then you also wish to see results as quickly as possible; that is characteristic of all technocrats. Decisions are made first, then comes democracy.

Gierek lost the trust which was placed in him by giving in to authoritarian tendencies and forces. I am convinced that Gierek meant well and is an honest man, personally and politically. Lack of wisdom has put a sad end to his political career.

Question: I have heard in Poland that there is almost no more question of political debate within the party.

Lewicki: I disagree with that; there really are differences of opinion. I will admit that debate over the last few years was sometimes regarded as "improper," and people were often badly informed socially. But if we are talking about deformations within the party, then we are not discussing primarily lack of debate.

In December 1978 the growing dissatisfaction in the country was indeed pointed out during a Central Committee meeting. Gierek and Jaroszewicz did not take those warnings to heart.

Question: Why does the official Polish press devote no or scarcely any attention to the activities of the new independent trade unions?

Lewicki: Look, the new trade unions are, of course, really something of an unwanted child, since they are the outcome of a complete lack of confidence in the old trade unions, which really have done a great deal for the workers. Now local journalists know the representatives of the old trade unions. They do not know the new ones, and there is fear of the unknown. But even if the new trade unions are an unwanted child, they are nevertheless a child. In the agreements it is envisaged that they will receive the same rights as the old trade unions.

Of course, it becomes a different matter when there are people who advocate a reappraisal of the international treaties which Poland has concluded: Such as Leszek Moczulski (an anti-Russian dissident, currently under remand--NRC HANDELSBLAD editor's note). Then it is a matter of political opposition. We have a saying in Poland: You must speak French with the French. In the long term, combating the political opposition with political means is more effective than the policy of the stick.

Question: Some people have said that it is a disturbing sign that Poland's new party leader is the top chief of the police, army and security police.

Lewicki: This analysis stems from the fact that nobody regards the police as something pleasant. Yet the police are necessary everywhere.

Moreover, it is incorrect to present Kania as a kind of chief policeman. A friend of mine works in the security police, and his opinion seems to me to give a good impression of the thinking in that section of the apparatus. According to him, Comrade Kania demonstrated in Gdansk that he is better able than some people to penetrate to the hub of problems.

One of the demands in Gdansk was the setting up of a monument to those killed in 1970. The present political situation means that the matter can rest with setting up a monument, if you understand what I mean.

Question: What do you expect from the coming Central Committee meeting?

Lewicki: I believe that sharp conclusions will be drawn from what has happened in Poland over the last few months. I expect an honest and courageous appraisal of the causes of the crisis.

MARKOWSKI FURTHER CRITICIZES KURON, MOCZULSKI

AU081551 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 80 pp 2,3

[Janusz Markowski article: "Replying to a Letter to the Editorial Board"]

[Text] My article "The Common and the Alien," published by TRYBUNA LUDU on 30-31 August, has produced a crop of letters. Side by side with honest reflections on the subject in question and side by side with some crude anonymous letters, the article also has attracted a letter signed by three illegible names and stamped like this: the railroadmen trade union, the works council, the nonclass engine house, Lublin. The letter reads inter alia:

"The fourth PZPR Central Committee plenum spoke about restoring mutual trust and deepening the atmosphere of respect and cooperation among all Poles. Despite those significant words, the mass media--especially TRYBUNA LUDU--are not respecting these decisions and continue to publish dishonest information and fiction [felietony]. This is attested to by the article published by staffer Janusz Markowski under the title of "The Common and the Alien." The author is trying in various ways to put our society, which has been united in the struggle for our legitimate rights, at loggerheads. We are convinced that the activists of the democratic opposition mentioned in that article are fighting for the same aims as the workers."

At first I wanted to send a special reply to these trade unionists in Lublin, but on reflection I thought that was no longer necessary, because in the meantime, a number of press publications have appeared (ZYCIE WARSZAWY, SZTANDAR MLODYCH, POLITYKA) that constituted a kind of reply to the misunderstandings contained in the letter from Lublin. In addition, on 23 September all Poland could watch on TV excerpts from the TV interviews given by Jacek Kuron and Maryla Plonska to Western TV organizations. Comments seemed superfluous.

However, on 24 September a group of representatives of the conciliation commission of the Solidarity trade unions published a declaration protesting the "slandering of the functionaries and persons assisting the independent and self-governing trade unions." "We regard it," the declaration contiunes, "as an action directed against the independent trade unions and as a violation of the Gdansk agreement." This fact shows that the aforementioned misunderstandings continue to exist and that they have even intensified. That is why I am going to tackle this issue again as further explanations are necessary.

Let us recall: In the article in question three opposition names were mentioned--Jacek Kuron, Leszek Moczulski and Andrzej Czurny. It is a mistake to call them "democratic opposition." What is correct is to call them antisocialist opposition. I hope that the rest of my article will justify such a term.

The authors of the Lublin letter are convinced that those three persons are fighting for what the striking workers have fought. It is easy to refute their convictions. First, it should be clearly said: The fact that those antisocialist oppositionists attached themselves to the actions of the strikers as agitators and advisors and that they actively participatd in those actions should not obscure the truth that they did it for purely tactical reasons, regarding implementation of the workers' rightful demands and demands as merely the first stage of implementing their own aims.

Jacek Kuron, the most notorious of the aforementioned trinity, has never concealed that the movement supported by him--"the movement of social pressure"--seeks merely "to repair and not to change the system," whereas the opposition "does not accept the system and so is unable to put forward a program to repair it." (article "Theories, Directives and Disputes" published by the Paris KULTURA issue 11 in 1979.) Kuron and friends actively supported the workers' actions because, as has often been said, the workers demands and proposals included those that opened for the opposition groups opportunities for greater penetration of society.

The most recent interviews and statements from Kuron and Moczulski, which have been abundantly quoted by the Western journalists, leave no doubt whatever as to their true intentions. On 8 September the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL published a report by its newsman Siegfried Kogelfranz about his visit to Jacek Kuron's apartment. In his talk with the newsman Kuron made it clear that he and his companions claimed all the credit. "The 4-year activity of the well organized opposition is producing results," he said without embarrassment.

The authors of the Lublin letter would do well to realize who wants to capitalize on their actions and how. They would do well to know that--as the DER SPIEGEL newsman says, citing Kuron--"for the Workers Defense Committee (KOR) the Gdansk events were merely a first step along the Polish road that is completely new and that no one in the world has as yet trod...."

To tell the truth, that road is nothing new. On the contrary, it has been well worn by many champions of bourgeois sociopolitical ideals and by various anticommunists and representatives of chauvinist nationalism.

The TV interview with Leszek Moczulski that West Berlin TV screened on 8 September 1980 makes it obvious what ideas he has about the aims of that road. The Polish public knows only too well about these ideas: Our TV programs discussed this issue and so did POLITYKA. It is therefore worth taking a closer look at Moczulski.

The authors of the Lublin letter should ponder more deeply on what kind of "democrats" they defend. They should give thought to the question of how their own views and aspirations relate to the views and aspirations of the aforementioned persons who so impudently try to make themselves into the heroes of the August events.

In this connection I would like to claim one more argument. Today even the Western bourgeois press is openly writing about the true face of the opposition and about the dangers resulting from its activities. For example, B. Marguerite of the Paris LE FIGARO published interesting observations in the 15 September article entitled "New Dangers for Poland," expressing wonder that the Western mass media are able to approve the program devised by J. Kuron, who LE FIGARO regards as a counterpart of the peripheral "extreme leftwing forces" in Western Europe.

In a clearly polemical vein, B. Marguerite also cites L. Moczulski's statement announcing an attempt to begin the "second stage" of the "organization of the Polish people's struggle against the communist system." The LE FIGARO correspondent thinks that such statements can only undermine the program for democratization adopted by the party-government leadership. At the same time, B. Marguerite believes that such activities threaten the only prospect--favorable to Poland--to independently solve the present difficulties.

"All that is most obviously political provocation," the LE FIGARO correspondents states in conclusion and clearly asserts that the awareness of the existence of the antisocialist forces in Poland is not an illusory argument seeking to halt the process of democratization, but is simply reality as it is.

That is true. The existence and activity of the organized antisocialist forces in our country is not some propaganda fantasy produced in order to discredit those who, moved by noble intentions, want to sincerely and honestly repair all the distortions and errors that have occured in Poland in the past few years. The existence and activity of those forces are an objective fact, one that must be seen.

If at times we point out the existence of those forces, we do not do so to steer thoughts to the subject of the barriers that one might want to use in order to constrain the great movement of renewing our republic--a movement that has now fired such a great part of our society.

The simple fact is that one should know who in our house would like to grind his own axe as occasion affords and to settle his own political interests that have nothing to do with the national interests and the Polish reasons of state.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER ROHLICEK ATTENDS WARSAW FAIR

Meets Jagielski

LD070852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600

[Text] Days of Czechoslovak economy and technology opened in Warsaw today. The festive opening was attended by Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and deputy federal premier, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other representatives.

Meets Pinkowski

LD071024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Polish Premier Jozef Pinkowski yesterday received Federal Vice-Premier Rudolf Rohlicek who was present at the opening of the Czechoslovak economy and technology days in Poland. The meeting was attended by Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON SPACE FLIGHT

AU021502 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27-28 Sep 80 p 1

[Congratulatory message from PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Jozef Pinkowski to Cuban Leader Fidel Castro on Cuban cosmonaut's space flight]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana:

Esteemed Comrade: On the occasion of the participation of the first cosmonaut of socialist Cuba in the space flight of the Soviet Soyuz-38 spaceship, we send cordial congratulations to you, the PCC Central Committee, the State Council, the government and the fraternal Cuban people on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people.

The mission of the Soyuz-38 spaceship has turned a new page in the annals of the peaceful space research conducted under the Intercosmos program, which focuses the efforts of scientists in the fraternal socialist countries. The participation in that mission of Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, a space pioneer and a representative of the heroic Cuban people, is outstanding proof of the fraternal socialist friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries, and constitutes an example of the successful implementation of the Intercosmos program and of the appreciation of the Cuban scientists' contribution to space research.

We are deeply convinced that the experiments prepared by the Soviet and Cuban scientists and tested by the Soviet-Cuban crew will help better the exploration of space for the benefit of mankind, peace and cooperation among nations.

[signed] Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

BRIEFS

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPOINTMENT--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Prof Zygmunt Rybicki to the post of under secretary of state in the Office of the Council of Ministers. From 1965 Professor Rybicki was prorector of Warsaw University, becoming its rector in 1969. He is the author of numerous publications dealing with administrative law, political science and administrative economic law. Professor Rybicki is a member of the party Central Committee. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 3 Oct 80 LD]

GREETINGS MESSAGE, MEETINGS MARK POLISH ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU091937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Oct (AGERPRES)--Major-General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence of Romania, sent a telegram of congratulations to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic, on the 37th anniversary of the day of the Polish Army.

On the same occasion, a festive meeting was held at the Central Army House on October 9 attended by generals, officers, master sergeants, and NCO's of the Bucharest garrison.

Also present was Kornel Henschke, charge d'affaires A. I. of the Polish People's Republic to Romania, other members of the embassy.

Wladyslaw Biernat, military, air and naval attache of the Polish People's Republic in Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the event.

On the day of the Polish Army a pictorial exhibition was opened at the central military museum on Thursday morning. Major-General Constantin Antip and Colonel Wladyslaw Biernat, military, air and naval attache of the Polish People's Republic to Romania, delivered brief speeches.

The Polish military attache met cadres and cadets of the Leonte Salajan Military School of active officers of antiaircraft artillery and radio location and of the military school of engineers and active officers of constructions and railways.

OFFICIALS ATTEND KOREAN WORKERS PARTY ANNIVERSARY FILM GALA

AU091951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Oct (AGERPRES)--A film gala was arranged at the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on October 9 marking the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present were Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP: Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Lieutenant General Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defence and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army; Aurel Duca, vice-chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, executives of central institutions, party and state activists, representatives of central organizations, journalists.

CEAUSESCU OPENS BUCHAREST INTERNATIONAL FAIR

AU091127 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Summary] "The 1980 international fair opened in Bucharest today. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were greeted by numerous Bucharest residents on arriving at the Piata Scinteii exhibition complex."

"After the Romanian national anthem was played, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cut the ribbon, thus opening the Sixth Bucharest International Fair." The opening speech was delivered by Comrade Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

PINKOWSKI CITED ON POLISH ECONOMIC REFORM

LD091850 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct (TANJUG)--For several weeks now a commission headed by Polish Premier Pinkowski has been working on the program for an economic reform in Poland. The commission was formed by the Central Committee Politbureau of the Polish United Workers Party. The commission has assembled experts, representatives of political parties and all social structures. Convictions are that the reform program will be completed by the end of the year.

At the just finished session of the Polish Sejm at which the list of new ministers has been adopted Pinkowski said that the economic reform program should be the result of a broad social consultation. He said that in this project Poland will use not only its own experience, but the results achieved in this area by other socialist countries, too. In speaking on the country's development program for next year Pinkowski said that the Polish Government wants to make the planning a social process in which workers selfmanagement and trade unions would really, and not formally, participate. In this the government would also rely on cooperation with the Sejm.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO COUNTERPARTS ON GDR NATIONAL DAY

Mijatovic Greetings to Honecker

LD062000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0834 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the GDR's national holiday, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to Erich Honecker, chaiman of the GDR State Council, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on his own behalf. The telegram contains cordial greetings and wishes for prosperity and fresh successes in socialist construction. The telegram also stresses the conviction that friendly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR will continue to develop successfully.

Doronjski Telegram to Honecker

LD061956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram to Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the GDR. The telegram expresses cordial greetings and best wishes for fresh successes in socialist construction in the GDR, as well as the conviction that friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the LCY and the SED, and between the two countries, will continue to develop successfully.

Djuranovic Message to Stoph

LD062038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Executive Council has sent Dr Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, the following telegram:

"On the occasion of the GDR national holiday I send you with particular pleasure, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and in my own name, cordial felicitations and best wishes for new successes in the socialist construction of your country.

"I take advantage of this opportunity to express my deep conviction that friendly relations and all-round cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop successfully and that they will be constantly promoted in the interest of our peoples, equal international cooperation, peace and socialism."

MSZMP'S MAROTHY CONFERS WITH TUPRKOVSKI IN BELGRADE

LD092222 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 9 Oct (MTI)--In course of his short business visit to Belgrade at the invitation of the Central Steering Committee of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia, Laszlo Marothy, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union's Central Committee, conducted talks on Thursday in the Yugoslav capital. The discussions held with Vasil Tuprkovski, president of the Yugoslav Youth Federation's Central Steering Committee, focused on timely questions of the European youth movement with particular attention to issues related with the elaboration of organizational framework for cooperation among European youth.

CYPRUS PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU ATTENDS DINNER, ENDS VISIT

Mijatovic Toast

LD071320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2158 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife gave a formal dinner at the Palace of the Federation this evening in honor of the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, and his wife. In addition to members of the Cypriot state delegation and other persons accompanying the Cypriot president the dinner was also attended by Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, with his wife; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, with his wife; Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Hamdija Pozderac, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Miran Potrc, president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; and other high-ranking Yugoslav personalities.

Virgilio Brandford Hammitt, Panama's ambassador, and doyen of the diplomatic corps in Belgrade also attended the dinner.

In the toast which he made at the dinner, Cvijetin Mijatovic stressed, in welcoming his guest, that Yugoslavia attaches great significance to the friendly relations with Cyprus, permeated by full mutual trust and respect. Our friendship and cooperation have a continuous ascending line and we would like them to continue to be exemplary in every respect. I am certain that we can considerably promote our cooperation in many spheres, Mijatovic stressed.

Stressing that the work of the two countries for a consistent application of the policy of nonalignment in international relations occupied a special place in our relations, Mijatovic said that Presidents Tito and Makarios, the great architects of nonalignment, saw that policy as the fundamental basis of independence and free development of countries and at the same time a powerful factor in the struggle to preserve peace and for equitable international political and economic relations. The entire development so far has confirmed the farsightedness of these convictions which are shared today by the majority of countries and peoples of the world.

You, Mr President, have continued this policy of the Republic of Cyprus, confronted as you are by complex conditions in which your country finds itself, said Mijatovic. He stressed that, together with many countries, we share concern over the absence of results in the solution of the problem of Cyprus, which is most closely bound with peace and security in this part of the world. As a friend of Cyprus, and of the Greek and Turkish peoples, and by pursuing a policy of nonalignment, Yugoslavia will in the future continue to work for a solution of the question of Cyprus on the basis of UN resolutions and stands of the nonaligned movement which offer a guarantee for independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonalignment and unity of the Republic of Cyprus, as indeed it has done up till now.

Yugoslavia is a multinational country which has itself experienced difficult moments in its history and which has created equality, fraternal relations and unity of several nations and nationalities within the framework of one country. So we are all the more convinced that our backs must be resolutely turned to conflicts which entail suffering and open the door to outside influence, and that the road of revival of trust and construction of equal relations of the two national communities in Cyprus must be courageously and persistently embarked on so that they may decide freely and together about the forms of organization of their country, said Mijatovic.

We welcome the renewal of the intercommunal talks as, we are confident, the best way in a direct and democratic dialogue between the two Cyprus communities, with the aid of the United Nations and with the support of the nonaligned countries, to devise and give life to mutually acceptable solutions which correspond to the legitimate and fundamental interests of the two communities. This will overcome numerous obstacles and make possible an all-round economic, cultural and general development for the good of all Cypriots. At the same time one of the focal points of crises in the Mediterranean--which we wish to become an area of peace, security and cooperation of all coastal states--would be removed.

The aspirations towards this objective, Mijatovic went on to say, also represent a concrete contribution to the efforts for the revival and consolidation of detente in Europe and in the Mediterranean. The Madrid European security and cooperation review meeting gives us all an opportunity, and it confronts us also with a serious responsibility, to open up concrete prospects of consolidation of trust and security on our continent in which, unfortunately, an enormous concentration of destructive weapons is to be found, and to renew the broad paths towards unhindered cooperation and in so doing also to the rapprochement among peoples. We welcome every effort which leads to arms limitation and in so doing to the establishment of the atmosphere which will facilitate broader activities in the direction of disarmament.

Yugoslavia, as well as Cyprus, is particularly concerned over the existing and new crises, some of which are in the area or in the vicinity of the Mediterranean, which lap the shores of our two countries. We are deeply convinced that a solution to these crises by peaceful means is in the essential interests not only as the directly interested countries but of all Mediterranean and European peoples. Today not only peace but security and progress of all countries are inseparable. It is for this reason that we regret--the president of the SFRY Presidency emphasized--the armed conflict between two nonaligned countries, Iraq and Iran, a conflict which is fraught with many alarming consequences. We hope that these two countries, with which Yugoslavia entertains friendly relations, will find the strength to see beyond the differences and conflicts between (?them) and resolve them exclusively by political means in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter and of nonalignment.

International relations are particularly burdened by the tendencies and manifestations of outside interference and use of force whereby most frequently the independence and sovereign rights of nonaligned countries are threatened and new focal points of crises established at the same time. It is high time the international community made decisive efforts to arrest these dangerous manifestations and open the road to the consolidation of detente as a universal process whose basic premises are nonintervention, noninterference and equal respect for the sovereign rights and equality of all the countries and peoples.

In view of the role and responsibility which they have in international relations and in view of their extra-bloc position the nonaligned countries are called upon to make a maximum contribution to overcoming crises and conflicts, to surmounting bloc differences and to building more equitable relations in the world. Herein lies the historic role of the policy of nonalignment. We believe, stressed Mijatovic, that the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries to be held in New Delhi at the beginning of next year will contribute to the implementation of these objectives and help the nonaligned as efficiently as possible to act in the direction of resolving the vital questions of mankind such as peace, security, freedom, development and general progress.

The implementation of the great and noble objectives of nonalignment represent also a very significant area of cooperation between our two and other nonaligned countries, said Mijatovic in conclusion. He stressed his conviction that this visit by the Cyprus president and the talks in our country will not be only an important contribution to this cooperation but also an encouragement to bilateral cooperation in many areas which we wish to promote even more.

Kiprianou Toast

LD071412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0904 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG)--The endeavour for a consistent policy of non-alignment in international relations has a special place in Yugoslav-Cypriot relations, stated president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic yesterday evening, in the toast at a dinner in honour of his guest, President Spiros Kiprianou of Cyprus. President Kiprianou arrived in Belgrade yesterday on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Replying to Mijatovic's toast, President Kirianou pointed out the traditional friendship between the two countries, especially strengthened by Presidents Tito and Makarios. He stressed that Yugoslavia was one of the first countries to extend support to the struggle of the Cypriot people for independence and that the two countries were later among the founders of the nonaligned movement to which the majority of mankind now belongs.

President Kiprianou emphasized that the nonaligned policy provides solutions enabling the preservation of world peace.

The Cypriot president noted that in the past, his country was frequently exposed to foreign interference and intervention which reached its peak in the 1974 events. In this context, he expressed gratitude to Yugoslavia for its support to the just cause of the Cypriot people.

It was due to the UN resolution and the non-aligned countries' action that the resumption of the dialogue in Cyprus had recently been provided for with success, noted Kiprianou.

He added that this is the right way to speed up developments leading to a just settlement based on two agreements--namely the Makarios-Denktas and Denktas-Kiprianou agreements.

In expressing the hope that despite the difficulties the negotiations will be brought to a successful end, Kiprianou stressed that a solution can be found which a "true federation" and total de-militarization of the country which would be safe from foreign interventions and truly sovereign. Cyprus strives to become a bridge of cooperation and peace, he added. That is our responsibility to the people of Cyprus and the world alike. I believe there is nothing in the world that can separate Cypriot Greeks from Cypriot Turks. They have a great deal in common and share common destiny, said Kiprianou.

In referring to the Middle East crisis, the Cypriot president emphasized that it must be solved globally, not partially. This must be done in accordance with the UN resolutions, with full respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Kiprianou also pointed out that importance of the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference and the role of the non-aligned countries in the strengthening of detente and European cooperation.

Private Dinner

AU081223 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, last night gave a private dinner at the White Palace in honor of Spiros Kiprianou, president of Cyprus. In their toasts the two statesmen emphasized the close friendship of the two nonaligned countries and called attention to their close cooperation in implementing the nonaligned policy. Prior to the dinner, Cvijetin Mijatovic and Spiros Kiprianou exchanged decorations and made speeches on the occasion.

Departure for Home

LD092020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1923 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 Oct (TANJUG)--Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, ended his 4-day official friendly visit to the SFRY and left for home tonight.

The high-ranking visitor and his wife and entourage from the friendly nonaligned country were seen off and wished a happy journey by Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency: Viktor Abvelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Janez Zemljaric, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Jernej Jan, president of the Republican Committee for International Cooperation; Lt Col Gen Branko Jerkic; Lt Col Gen Miha Petric; and Stane Bozic, president of the Kranj municipal Assembly.

CREW OF NATIONAL SHIPS TAKEN TO IRAQI PORT FOR SAFETY

LD092052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1906 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct (TANJUG)--All sailors from four Yugoslav ships Istranka, Krasica, Lika and Uljanik are alive and well. They have disembarked from their ships, which found themselves in the danger zone, and were transferred to the Iraqi port of Basra. The crews now maintain a constant contact with their head offices in Yugoslavia. Istranka is also in Basra unloading its remaining cargo.

The Krasica, Lika and Uljanik were near Khorranshahr in the midst of the Iraqi-Iranian fighting. Uljanik was damaged and caught [word indistinct]. Efforts are now undertaken to drag the three ships out of the danger zone to secure waters.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE LEADER CHATTI ARRIVES FOR UNESCO MEETING

LD092018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1937 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG)--Islamic Conference Secretary-General Habib Chatti of Tunisia arrived here this evening. Chatti will take part in the work of the "Islam Today" round table which will be held here on October 10 and 11 within the framework of the 21st UNESCO General Conference.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH INDIA, VRHOVEC MEETS INFORMATION MINISTER

Information Protocol

LD091700 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG)--A protocol on cooperation in the area of information between Yugoslavia and India was signed today in Belgrade. This document has created political and legal frameworks for direct cooperation of Yugoslav and Indian information media. The protocol also envisages mutual facilities between Yugoslavia and India in carrying out professional activities to permanent correspondents, as well as journalists on business trips.

Vrhovec-Sathe Meeting

LD100926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0813 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, received Vasant Sathe, Indian minister of information and broadcasting, on 9 October. During a very cordial and friendly conversation they exchanged views on a number of the most topical international problems and on bilateral cooperation between India and Yugoslavia.

Vasant Sathe is heading the Indian delegation at the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference in Belgrade.

LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS SECRETARIES CONTINUE DEFENSE DISCUSSION

LD092034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1917 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Zagreb, 9 Oct (TANJUG)--The committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection are a new and very important institution of the Yugoslav self-management society, it was assessed today at a consultation of the executive secretaries of the League of Communists republican and provincial presidencies here in Zagreb, Yugoslav constituent Republic of Croatia. The committees were formed over a year ago at all levels, from local communities and basic organizations of associated labour to the republics and provinces, with more than 400 thousand activists taking part in their work.

In the activity to date, the committees played a significant role in the development of the overall Yugoslav defense-protection system, it was stressed today.

With the forming of the committees, the defense and protection are increasingly becoming an integral part of daily work and other activities further contributing to the socialization of the all-people's defense and social self-protection system.

SAWPY, YOUTH CONFERENCES HOLD JOINT SESSION

AU091707 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Drago Tankosic, Zoran Vaskovic and Miodrag Stojilkovic report]

[Excerpts] A joint session of the SAWPY Federal Conference and of the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia is being held in Belgrade, Drago Tankosic, Zoran Vaskovic and Miodrag Stojilkovic report on this gathering:

The first part of the session was devoted to the SAWPY jubilee, the 35th anniversary of the first congress of the People's Front. A report on the revolutionary road of this largest mass soicopolitical organization was submitted by Kolj Siroka, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

Kolj Siroka devoted the most attention in his report to current tasks of the SAWPY:

[Begin Siroka recording] The major and far-reaching tasks facing our society may be accomplished only through the activation of the widest circles of the working people and citizens in the SAWPY and other sociopolitical, self-managing, social and other organizations, in the overall self-managing and political life in the system of delegate decisionmaking. This demands that exceptional attention be paid to the development of such a method of work in the SAWPY as will attract working people and citizens at large, without any sectarianism and divisions; all those who are actually interested and prepared to bear responsibility for the solving of complex problems in our social practice, all who stand on the positions of self-management and socialism, regardless of whether they are believers or atheists.

At the present moment, in connection with the complex problems of stabilizing the economy, it is of great importance for the SAWPY to organize itself in the best way possible and to develop the widest activities of all socialist forces. The SAWPY must struggle so that the stabilization tasks will be accepted everywhere and that all the decisionmakers will adjust their behavior to this policy. [end recording]

Not only our further self-managing development, but also the place of Yugoslavia in the international workers and general progressive and nonaligned movement depend on the results we achieve in the internal field, Kolj Siroka concluded.

The session adopted a decision to hold the Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia. The congress will be held in June next year. The report at the congress will be submitted by Mika Spiljak, who was elected today as the president of the committee to prepare this gathering. Borivoje Romic was elected secretary of the committee.

In the 8 months until the congress, a broad public discussion will be held in all the communities. The aim of the discussion is to affirm positive results and to seek out everything that harms the further development of self-management. It will be an opportunity for the working people to point out openly and concretely the causes of lagging and to propose new solutions.

In order that the congress subjects may be worked out in the best way possible, three working groups were set up to deal with groups of subjects. The working groups will be led by Dusan Bogdanov-Senko, Tihomir Vlaskalic and Stane Dolanc.

Following an introductory speech by Vasil Tupurkovski, president of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia Conference on topical ideopolitical issues and the directions of further self-managing transformation of physical culture that dealt with that important social activity rather broadly and every exhaustively, a discussion began which was full of substance and exceptionally specific. The discussion is still underway.

Stane Dolanc pointed out that we have no recognised professionalism in any document, but it is nevertheless appearing, not only in soccer and basketball but also in swimming and athletics, for instance. If anybody wants to have professionalism, it cannot be within our social solutions and one cannot allocate, he stressed, the workers' dinar for such spectaculars. We are not in favor of peak results at any price, Dolanc stressed, for sports in the world has become a bloc competition in which we cannot and should not join.

MACEDONIAN GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU100735 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Oct 80 p 4

[S. Paskovski report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 3 Oct--The session of the Executive Council of Macedonia today was devoted to the problems and difficulties of the Macedonian economy. The shortage of raw materials and production materials, insufficient exports, large losses and low productivity are problems which seriously influence the development of Macedonian economy and the republic as a whole. The Executive Council (Blagoj Popov in the chair) pointed out the need for closer business links of associated labor organizations of Macedonia with other organizations in the country for the purpose of further and better utilization of domestic raw materials, in intensification of efforts for greater exports, the increase in the productivity of labor and other qualitative factors of production.

Despite good financial results, the Macedonian economy incurred losses in the first 6 months of the year. Out of 1,883 organizations, 155 incurred losses. These losses were 566 million dinars higher than in the first half of last year. The losses were largest in industry, mining, transportation and communications.

Excessive personal incomes amounting to 1,148,600,000 dinars were paid in 874 basic organizations of associated labor and work communities in the economy and in noneconomic activities. Of the total number of basic organizations of associated labor which paid more for personal incomes, 67 percent were organizations incurring losses.

A report on the allocation of net income and the trends of personal incomes says that the revenue earned increased 26.5 percent in comparison with the January-June period last year. However, the trend of an accelerated increase of funds for the expansion of the material basis of labor was continued in the allocation of income, and the growth of funds for common and public spending was slowed down, although the planned relationships in the growth of income and personal incomes were not fully realized.

BRIEFS

FINANCE FOR KOSOVO--The workers council of the associated electricity generation enterprises of Slovenia has decided to provide a loan for the construction of a 399-megawatt generating unit of the Kosovo B thermoelectric power station at Obilic. The electricity generating enterprises of Slovenia, Vojvodina and Serbia will finance the construction in the ratio of 150:113:76, granting 15-year loans at a 6 percent rate of interest. The Slovene share of the loan will be 1,074,000,000 dinars. The creditors will obtain electricity from the power station for 20 years after the station goes on stream. Slovenia will also grant a 442.5 million dinar loan for the Belacevac strip coal mine. [Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 26 Sep 80 p 5 AU]